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TOPICS OF THE DAY

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OUR NEW CURRENCY SYSTEM

THE GREATEST ACHIEVEMENT in financial legislation in fifty years, some of our editorial experts declare, is the complete revolution in our banking and currency system guaranteed by the passage last week of the Federal Reserve Act—a measure which aims to emancipate business from the fear of panics, the shackles of an inelastic currency, and the tyranny of "Wall Street domination." President Wilson characterizes the act as a "Constitution of peace" for business, and the New York *World* (Dem.) adds that "it is no mere paper Constitution, but a Magna Carta of political and industrial liberty under a government by law." "It marks a distinct epoch in American banking as radical as Napoleon's founding of the present great Bank of France or the establishment under Bismarck's watchful eye of the Reichsbank of Germany," says the Philadelphia *Public Ledger* (Ind.), a conservative organ which is supposed to speak for the great financial and banking interests of its home city. "It puts the United States abreast of other enlightened nations of the globe in having one centralized federated bank, since the regional reserve institutions are merely to be so many fingers of one hand," the same paper continues, "and it sounds the death-knell of such financial panics as that of 1907."

The new financial system will be "conducive to prosperity," in the opinion of the New York *Sun* (Ind.), a paper never hostile to the great financial interests, and one that has criticized the bill severely at every stage of its progress. "Suffice it to say," it adds, "that the Democratic party, reaping where the Republican party had sown, has furnished the country with a measure of banking and currency reform that is much more than the half-loaf which is better than no bread." "In a sense," agrees the New York *Tribune* (Rep.), "Mr. Wilson's Currency Bill is a charter of new freedom for the business world, since it strikes off the ancient shackles of an outgrown and ill-conceived banking system." Moreover, says *The Tribune*, the new law, despite Mr. Bryan's influence, emerges as "substantially a sound-money measure."

Turning to the Democratic press, we find a chorus of rejoicing over another conspicuous triumph for the President and the party. Altho less than ten months in the White House, says the Chicago *Journal* (Dem.), President Wilson "has secured the passage of the first honest tariff since the Civil War, and the first great currency reform known in the same period." This record, say Democratic leaders, is unprecedented in the history of the country; and the papers which echo this statement are too numerous to list.

The "three great reforms" accomplished by the new law are defined as follows by the New York *World:*

"1. A true and elastic national currency, based, not upon Government fiat or Government debt, but upon the commercial resources of 100,000,000 people. This currency is definitely established on the gold standard.

"2. The complete separation of the organized banking system of the country from the New York Stock Exchange and Wall Street gambling.

"3. The destruction of the centralized control of money and credit—the so-called Money Trust—and the extinction of a centralized bank, both in principle and practise."

One editor calls attention to "the extraordinary revulsion of feeling about the Currency Bill which set in the moment its passage was assured"—a revulsion especially noticeable among bankers. Reports from Washington say there is a rush of national banks to enter the new system, and President James B. Forgan, of the First National Bank of Chicago, who has been one of the measure's most relentless critics, now says of it: "I believe the bill contains the big desirable features needed in our banking system—centralization of reserves and elasticity of currency." "Now the country need hardly fear a repetition of the periodical stringencies that have confronted us in the past," remarks President John C. Lynch, of the National Bank of the Republic, in the same city. And "I think the bill as enacted is for the good of the country, the banking interests and the people," says Joseph B. Russell, formerly president of the Boston Chamber of Commerce. In Baltimore, Denver, and St. Louis, the correspondents report, pessimism has ceased to be the fashion in business circles. And Paul M. Warburg, of the New York banking-house of Kuhn, Loeb & Co., discussing the measure in *The Times*, says in part:

"There can not be any doubt that the enactment of this legislation will inaugurate a new era in the history of banking in the United States. While it is to be regretted that some important suggestions made by the business community could not be adopted, the fundamental thoughts, for the victory of which some of us have worked for so many years, have won out. That is to say, from now on we shall witness the gradual elimination of the bond-secured currency, of scattered reserves, of immobilized commercial paper, and of pyramiding of call loans on

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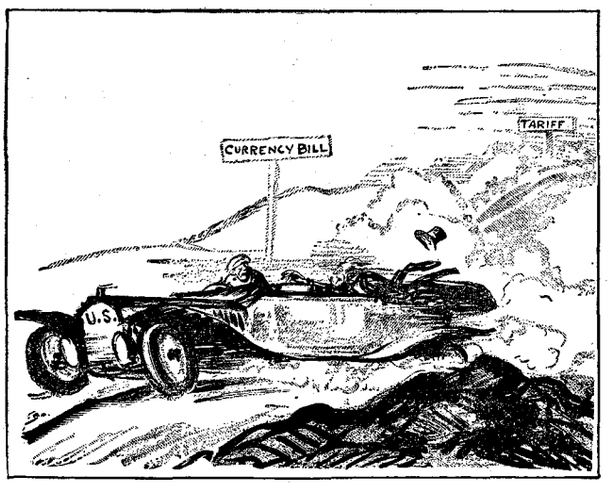
the Stock Exchange. The ship is headed right, and nothing will ever turn her back into her old course. This is a success of such vast importance that, no matter whether the law be perfect in many details, we have all reasons to be profoundly grateful for having progressed so far."

It is not the bill's critics that have changed, however, in the opinion of *The Times*, but the bill itself, which was altered "in a multitude of ways, and immensely for the better," in its passage of the two branches and in conference.

It will be remembered that when President Wilson signed the Tariff Bill on October 3, he described it as liberating the business of this country "from those conditions which have made monopoly not only possible, but in a sense easy and natural," and that he went on to say that in the Currency Bill "we are now



UNCLE SAM'S JOY RIDE.
—Robinson in the New York *Tribune*.

about to take the second step, which will be the final step, in setting the business of this country free." But when on December 23, he signed the latter bill, he said in part:

"It is the first of a series of constructive measures by which the Democratic party will show that it knows how to serve the country.

"In calling it the first of a series of constructive measures, I need not say that I am not casting any reflections on the great Tariff Bill which preceded it. The Tariff Bill was meant to remove those impediments to American industry and prosperity which had so long stood in their way. It was a great piece of preparation for the achievements of American commerce and American industry which are certainly to follow.

"Then there came upon the heels of it this bill, which furnishes the machinery for free and elastic and uncontrolled credits, put at the disposal of the merchants and manufacturers of this country for the first time in fifty years.

"I, myself, have always felt when the Democratic party was criticized as not knowing how to serve the business interests of the country, that there was no use of replying to that in words. The only satisfactory reply was in action. We have written the first chapter of that reply.

"I have been surprized at the sudden acceptance of this measure by public opinion everywhere. I say surprized, because it seems as if it had suddenly become obvious to men who had looked at it with too critical an eye that it was really meant in their interest. They have opened their eyes to see a thing which they had supposed to be hostile to be friendly and serviceable—exactly what we intended it to be, and what we shall intend all our legislation to be.

"The men who have fought for this measure have fought nobody. They have simply fought for those accommodations which are going to secure us in prosperity and in peace."

Representative Carter Glass, who, as Chairman of the Banking and Currency Committee, was the bill's chief sponsor in the House, declares that it will bring about every great reform that has been promised in its name—that is to say, it will insure the mobilization of bank reserves and will establish an elastic currency which will make financial panics almost impossible; it will break the shackles that Wall Street has put upon the nation's commerce; and it will give the Federal Government the power of control over the credit machine, for the benefit of all the people. Its passage, declares Leader Underwood, "forecasts an era of great prosperity throughout the land." And Senator Robert W. Owen, Chairman of the Senate Banking and Currency Committee, describing it as "the most important piece of legislation since the war," says in part:

"It concentrates the reserves of 25,000 banks and provides the means of making them quickly available. It will stabilize commerce and industry in the United States and give to business men who are honest and capable facilities which they have not enjoyed before."

The "fundamentals" of the measure, according to Senator Owen, are "the concentration of bank reserves, the mobilization of bank reserves, the establishment of an open discount market, the establishment of an elastic currency in the form of Federal reserve notes as against commercial bills, and the establishment of foreign branches to handle the foreign business of the United States." Its salient features are given in more detail in the following summary by the New York *Sun:*

"Authorizes at least eight regional reserve associations, each with a regional bank. Will probably be twelve.

"Constitutes the Secretary of the Treasury, the Secretary of Agriculture and the Controller of Currency the organization commission to fix boundaries of districts and reserve cities.

"Entire system under the control of the Federal reserve board of seven members, the Secretary of the Treasury and the Controller of Currency, ex officio, and five others appointed by the President.

"National banks must signify their intention to join the association within sixty days, or they can not act as reserve agents thereafter.

"They must enter within a year or forfeit their charters.

"State banks may join by meeting requirements for Federal inspection.

"Total capital stock of the regional reserve association, $106,000,000, or 6 per cent. of capital and surplus of all national banks.

"Stock open to the national banks first and then to the public.

"Dividends on the regional bank stock, 6 per cent.

"Provides after two years for the gradual retirement of national bank-notes and refunding of 2 per cent. Government bonds. Substitution of 3 per cent. gold without circulation privileges, to run twenty years, or 3 per cent. Treasury gold notes for one year, renewable annually for thirty years.

"Authorizes the Government through the Federal reserve banks to issue notes against collateral approved by the Federal reserve board redeemable at the Treasury in gold and at regional banks in gold or lawful money at election of banks.

"Requires gold reserves of 40 per cent. in the Treasury Department against outstanding reserve notes. Provides tax against depletion.

"Every regional reserve bank managed by nine directors, three chosen by the Federal reserve board, six elected by member banks, but three of whom shall not be bankers."

The new system, when well established, explains the Springfield *Republican* (Ind.), "will be in effect a great central bank of the United States." It goes on to say:

"There will be eight reservoirs, so to speak, in which bank reserves will be concentrated, but their effective mobilization will be the work of the Federal reserve board, which will perform the necessary service of piping the eight reservoirs together. One of the powers of the board, essential to this piping in times of emergency, is that of ordering one regional bank to rediscount for another. So great a power should be used conservatively, and consequently, the conferees agreed that such an order must have five of the seven members in favor of it. This number should insure the country against the abuse of the power."

"The Democratic plan," remarks the New York *Tribune*, "is the Aldrich plan modified to suit the temper of the country." And in the New York *Evening Post* we find the following tribute

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THE NEW FREEDOM.
—Macauley in the New York *World*.

WHIPT.
—Tuthill in the St. Louis *Star*.

VICTOR AND VANQUISHED.

to the pioneer work of ex-Senator Aldrich under another Administration:

"By no means least of all, credit for the practical machinery of the measure belongs to ex-Senator Aldrich, the general theory and framework of whose own plan for banking reform—patiently and, in our judgment, patriotically shaped by its author during a long examination of the subject—have been incorporated in the present law.

"There are sections of the law which are copied nearly verbatim from the Aldrich Bill; and the reason is that the wording and purport of those sections could not be improved on. But the law is none the less distinctly superior to the Aldrich plan—not only because it has successfully avoided that plan's politically impossible expedient of a single central bank controlled by private banking interests, but because certain grave and positive evils in the Aldrich Bill have been removed."

To Representative Mann, Republican leader in the House, the new law still looks like an inflation measure, and Representative Hayes, of California, ranking Republican on the Banking and Currency Committee, maintains that it is unsound and that its effects "will plague the Democrats for many years to come." "It is grave experiment," declares *The Wall Street Journal* (Fin.), "and it is probably impossible for even the most expert bankers to foretell in advance exactly how the measure will work."

Vice-President Marshall, while agreeing with his party in regard to the value of the Tariff and Currency laws, does not seem to share his chief's enthusiasm for further constructive legislation for the readjustment of business. Speaking "not as a Government official, but as a private citizen," he said to an Indianapolis correspondent of the New York *Sun:*

"My opinion is that this is all the Democratic party ought to undertake at this time. These two new laws are enough. Let's wait and see how they work out.

"I believe sincerely that they will prove to be the solution of the country's problems. If they will accomplish this end there will be no need for further important legislation. Let's watch the patient under this treatment.

"If these remedies do not work, then we can change the treatment. There is no need for antitrust legislation at this time in view of the new Tariff Law and the new Currency Law.

"I do not mean that the Democratic party has changed or will change its policy with reference to trust regulation, but the trusts are now coming in and eating out of the hand of the Attorney-General, and it is not necessary to enact new legislation on that subject now."

"Now is the time to give business a breathing-spell," agrees the Atlanta *Constitution* (Dem.), which goes on to say:

"Additional legislation contemplated by the Democratic program may be sound, and some of it will certainly in the long run be applied. But no thoughtful physician feeds a patient more medicine than his system can digest at one time. He waits until the system has a chance to accommodate itself to the doses already given."

THE TELEPHONE-TELEGRAPH DIVORCE

NOT EVERYBODY is pleased at the terms of surrender by which the American Telegraph & Telephone Company releases its control of the Western Union Telegraph Company, promises certain reforms, and in return escapes prosecution under the Sherman Antitrust Law, but most of the press join President Wilson in expressing gratification over the agreement. "The episode," says the St. Paul *Dispatch* (Ind.), "proves beyond doubt the supremacy of the State over business, however big; and, what is more to the point, proves that corporations are coming to realize it." "The Wilson doctrine of regulated competition," remarks the Newark *News* (Ind.), "has won a more sweeping victory for the people than any yet achieved under the great antitrust statute—the Sherman Law—and without resort to the courts." On the other hand, Mr. Hearst's New York *American* (Ind.), suspecting a plan to thwart Government ownership of the wires, says that no wonder Theodore N. Vail, head of the telephone system, "is grateful to Attorney-General McReynolds for suggesting a means by which the great telephone business would be saved to the private financial interests." The principal changes contemplated by the agreement are thus sketched in the company's statement:

"(1) The American Telegraph & Telephone Company will dispose of its entire holdings of stock in the Western Union Telegraph Company in such a way that the control and management of the latter will be entirely independent of the former and of any other company in the Bell system.

"(2) Neither the American Telegraph & Telephone Company nor any other company in the Bell system will hereafter acquire control over any other competitive line of exchange.

"(3) Arrangements will be made by the American Telegraph

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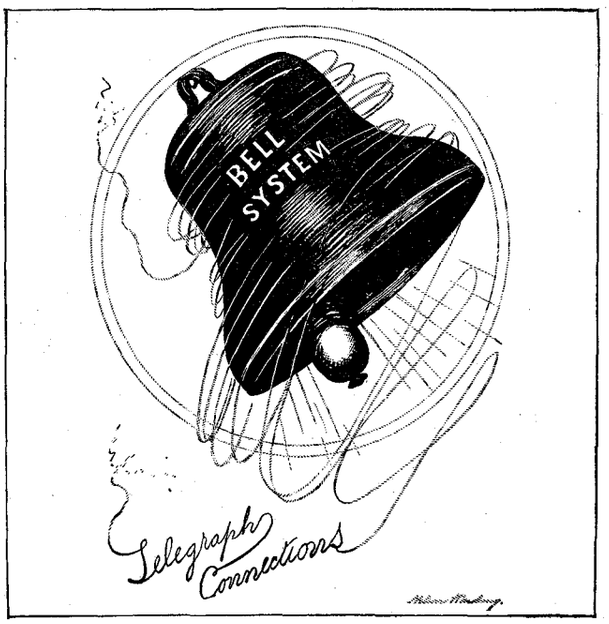
& Telephone Company, by which all other telephone companies, including all independents, may obtain for their subscribers toll service over the lines of the Bell system."

This explanation of the Bell system's position is furnished by President Vail:

"No such thing as dissolution has occurred, for the reason that no such thing as a merger ever occurred in the past. The relations between the American Telephone & Telegraph Company and the Western Union have never been in the nature of a merger. The development of the mutual relations has been of a



RING OFF THE OLD! RING UP THE NEW!
—Harding in the Brooklyn *Eagle*.

complementary character, or an extension by each of the other's facilities.

"Care has always been taken that nothing be done which would affect whatever competition might be considered to exist. The two services are, in fact, not competitive; if there is in theory any competition, it is because in some instances the use of one service may be an alternative for the use of the other.

"If a real merger were made, and time given to complete the merger, some economies and additional new services of advantage to the public might be introduced. Whatever has been done already, it is believed, will be allowed to stand, and it is probable that some of the additional cooperative work may yet be accomplished.

"There is no setback, in this separation, to the material interests of either company, but on the contrary, now that there is some understanding of what can be done and what can not be done, greater progress along the lines defined can be expected.

"The Attorney-General has been very considerate of the material interests of the companies, so far as consistent with his public duty, and this attitude was clearly reflected by the President, and we think the problem has been worked out to the best interests of the public and of the companies."

In a letter to Attorney-General McReynolds, which the Birmingham *Age-Herald* (Dem.) considers a succinct statement of the Administration's attitude toward the great corporations of the country, President Wilson says:

"I gain the impression more and more from week to week that the business men of the country are sincerely desirous of conforming with the law, and it is very gratifying indeed to have occasion, as in this instance, to deal with them in complete frankness and to be able to show them that all we desire is an opportunity to cooperate with them. So long as we are dealt with in this spirit we can help to build up the business of the country upon sound and permanent lines."

For the benefit of those who suspect that the Bell interests and the Department of Justice came to terms quickly in order to stave off public ownership, the Columbus *Dispatch* (Ind.) insists that—

"It is no victory of the moment . . . either for the people or the companies. The approach to it has been by hard marches and campaigns that seemed almost fruitless, but were all the time creating a public opinion before which monopoly can not stand and continue its extortion. In this agreement for a voluntary dissolution there is a lesson that other trusts should be quick to learn.

"It may appear that, with Government telegraph and telephone ownership suggested by the Administration, the wire trust has made a virtue of a necessity, but it has found a real, and not a sham, virtue at that."

The St. Louis *Globe-Democrat* (Rep.) thinks the "general adequacy of the Sherman Act in destroying monopoly is made manifest by the dissolution of the so-called trust," but is inclined to believe the statute could be strengthened to advantage. For example:

"The making of certain specific acts by any corporation, its officers or employees, unlawful would facilitate enforcement of the purposes of the Sherman Act. Such prohibition of specific offenses would not require the long and sweeping investigation and the amassing of evidence that attend a suit to dissolve a corporation doing business in many States. The specific acts are committed by individuals, and if made offenses under the law a sense of personal responsibility would be imposed on every official and every employee of a corporation. By such supplementary acts the Sherman Law could be strengthened. Such a course would be far wiser than to begin tampering with the act, adding elements of uncertainty that it might require another decade or two to remove. And to embark on an entirely new method of dealing with trusts would be a sign of folly or of insincerity."

Mr. Munsey's Progressive Washington *Times* points to the night-letter and day-letter service, and many other conveniences provided in the past few years, and wonders if there is not a probability that the separation of the two concerns will hinder further development:

"The Government says, not going any further into the matter, that it has restored the old competition. Well, if it has restored the old conditions that went with the old competition it will have done a very poor day's work for the American people. But fortunately Vail feels justified in saying that in spite of the divorce—that is to say, in spite of the restoration of the old competition—he believes the improvements and advantages which have been given to the public can still be preserved. It would be a sorry day, we say, if they couldn't. It would be something to make us all gasp, if modern government, seeking to do us good, were merely driving us back into the Dark Ages.

"But that isn't all the question. Even if there can be preserved the benefits which were bestowed upon the public in spite of the Government, there still remains the question of whether —now—there can come any more. None of those benefits achieved came from or were suggested by the Government. If it is possible that the most the Government can do in this matter is to enjoin, in effect, any more such improvements and advantages for the public—enjoining them by making it impossible for the genius of management to work them out as those others were worked out—why then we guess that the 'great victory' of the Administration wasn't such a heart-breaking blow to the telephone monopoly, but was a very bad black eye to the American public."

The St. Paul *Dispatch* (Ind.) takes a brighter view. It finds reason to hope that the public will "gain through the throwing open of the telephone business to real competition." And the Brooklyn *Eagle* (Ind. Dem.) offers this encouragement:

"The discrimination by the telephone interests in the handling of telegrams sent out over the telephone, a discrimination of which the Postal Telegraph Company has persistently and with justice complained, will disappear. Also, districts where independent telephone companies exist and where they have been hampered, but in no degree crusht, by the activities of the Bell people, will obtain toll service between the Bell system and rival systems upon the payment of reasonable charges. In this concession alone the telephone interests confer a public benefit affecting a very large proportion of the people."

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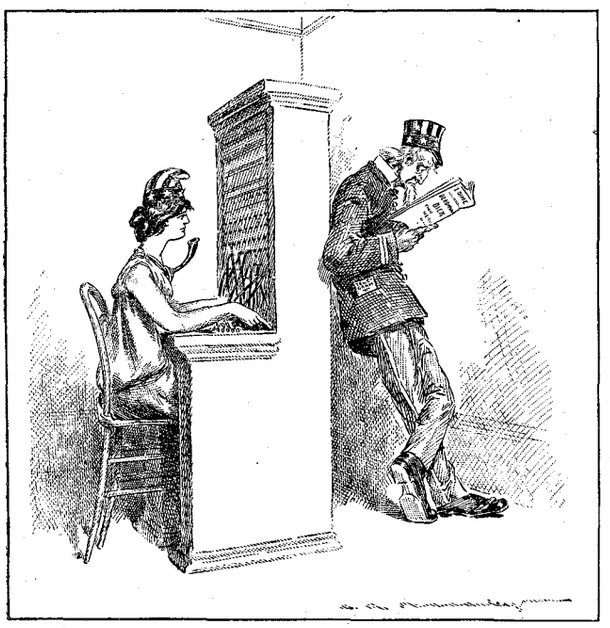
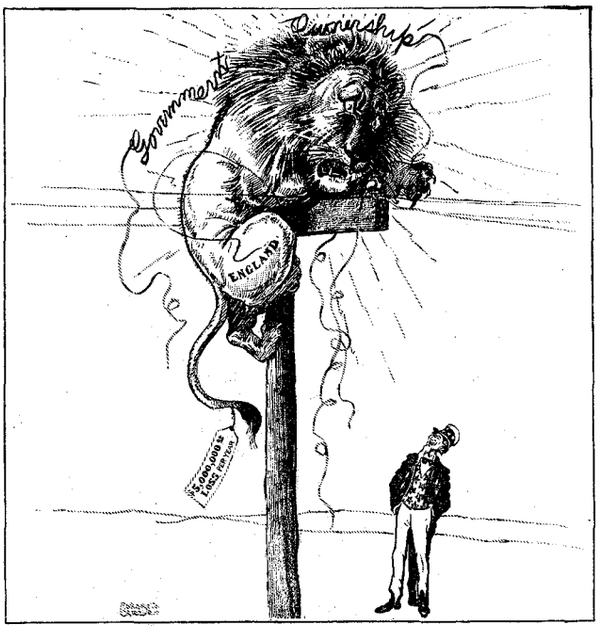


A BURLESON DREAM.
—Macauley in the New York *World.*



UNCLE SAM—"They won't get me!"
—Carter in the New York *Evening Sun.*

THE DREAM AND THE REALITY.

DIAGNOSING REPUBLICAN REFORM

IF THE STEPS taken toward reform in the matter of choosing delegates to Republican national conventions were meant to hasten the day of party reunion, the prevailing comment of the Progressive press must be disappointing to the Republican national committee. Moreover, while Progressives remain quite unimprest, more than one important Republican daily shows open displeasure with the course taken by the party leaders. The abandonment of a plan for a convention in 1914 where differences could be discust and perhaps settled grieves the loyally Republican New York *Tribune* and Boston *Advertiser*. Even the papers which profess the greatest satisfaction with the national committee's action and which believe the way now open for all Progressives to return present no conclusive evidence of a Bull Moose stampede in the Republican direction. The situation does not seem to call for any mourning on the part of Democratic editors. "The failure to call the special convention and there thrash out the human problems that form the basis of Progressive propaganda has," says one observant Democratic journal, "alienated all the progressives in the party, and solidified the Roosevelt 'bolters.'" So that the Republican party, as the Brooklyn *Citizen* now believes, will probably "go into next year's Congressional campaign still divided and its solidarity further impaired by the dissatisfaction of its own progressive elements with the continued domination of reactionary leaders."

In its Washington meeting the Republican national committee decided to recognize State primary laws regarding the selection of delegates by primaries and to seat on the temporary convention roll delegates properly accredited by State authorities. It was also decided to reduce Southern representation in the national convention. Under the new arrangement which is to be ratified by State conventions, the Southern States, as the New York *Times* gives the figures, will have 163 delegates out of a total of 993, whereas they now have 245. The Northern States will lose eight. The plan for a special convention was vigorously debated, Senator Cummins and ex-Governor Hadley speaking in its favor, and Senator Borah, another progressive Republican, taking the floor in opposition, believing that delegates to the convention would be "hobbled." The resolution was lost by a decisive vote.

These reforms mean "Republican unity" to the Philadelphia *Inquirer* (Rep.), which declares that "the way is now open for all Progressives to return to the Republican party and take a hand in shaping its destinies." For "the action of the national committee means the elimination of all bossism, and that in turn means that the Republican people themselves will nominate the next Republican candidate for President and make the platform." The Topeka *Capital* (Prog. Rep.) admits that the national committee takes "advanced ground that will be acceptable to progressive Republicans." "The Republican national committee has made at least a part confession of its sins," comments the Chicago *Tribune* (Prog.) in faint approval; "experience has been painful, but it has not been lost altogether on the governing body which contributed most to the withdrawal of the Republican party from power." Dan Hanna's Cleveland *Leader* credits the Republican managers with being "clearly awake to the necessity and wisdom of turning from the follies and disasters of the past to the hopes and opportunities of the future." The spirit that seeks "reform in very vital conditions of party representation and government," it adds, "will go far toward bringing about the union with the Progressives which is essential to complete success." The New York *Press* (Prog.), which has so earnestly advocated amalgamation, is very glad that the national committee is so far responsive to party sentiment as to see that "there will be some reforming," yet it adds: "That isn't the question. The question is whether those who remained in the party will take reform or anything else from those who ruined it; whether it will do any good; whether it isn't better to begin all over again."

Most of the regular Republicans who care to comment, as, for example, Senators Penrose and Smoot, and Congressman Sereno E. Payne, speak hopefully of the effects of the new reforms. But progressive Republicans like Senator Norris (Neb.), Progressives like Senator Poindexter, Congressman Murdock, and George W. Perkins, declare that "the 'old guard' is still in the saddle," and "harmony is just as far away as before." The Milwaukee *Journal* (Ind.) objects to the new apportionment plan as "based on expediency and compromise and not on principle," and it does not see how a plan "so founded is to gain much for the party in removing this cause of disagreement and strife." Both "near-Progressives" and "stand-patters" feared the issue in a convention, observes William Allen White's Emporia *Gazette* (Prog.). And, "in this state of affairs the

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adoption of resolutions changing the Southern representation just enough to fool those who desire to be fooled, and consenting to primaries which are sure to be nationalized by law in spite of the conservative protests—the adoption of the resolutions of respect and condolence, was about all the leaders could do for the near-Progressives who were clamoring for some tangible

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PURGING THE PARTY.
—Richards in the Philadelphia *North American*.

evidence of things hoped for." With its leaders "in deadly fear of progressive ideas in their own party and of the Progressive party outside," these are sorry days "for the once G. O. P.," comments the Indianapolis *Star* (Prog.). The "fundamental difference between Republicanism and Progressivism" is forgotten, it adds, when "Progressives are asked to abandon their plans for social justice, for industrial reform, for the protection of labor, for the obliteration of artificial class distinctions built up by preferential treatment, for the correction of monopolistic abuses, for the simplification of the system of nominations and elections, and for the making of them an accurate expression of the people's choice." The most militant Progressive daily in the East, the Philadelphia *North American*, finds it "difficult to treat seriously" the action taken by the national committee:

"After a full year's agitation, during which the nation has been afflicted with endless arguments, pleas, and pledges for a complete progressive rehabilitation of a once great institution, the outcome is an anticlimax so absurd that the public and the press hardly waste comment upon it. Even the organs of special privilege derive but the feeblest hopes from the pitiable result.

"The national committee, which represents about all that remains of the dying party, held a three-day resurrection conference in Washington. After taking counsel, these bosses conceived that they would atone for their past deeds and insure future success by solemnly decorating the Southern delegation evil as a sacrificial goat and sending it forth into the wilderness of disapproval. . . . . .

"If any good can come out of the fantastic procedure at Washington last week, it will be the final elimination of the last pretense that union between the Progressive and Republican parties is possible."

And the Progressive Chicago *Evening Post* comes to a similar conclusion:

"The Republican national committee has not had the courage to muddy the waters sufficiently to endanger the Progressive movement in this country. . . . . .

"At any rate, the net result of the long-heralded conference is to make it much more probable than it ever has been; that the Republican party is to place its hope for future existence upon its establishment as a reactionary or conservative party. . . . We are sorry for this result for the sake of the progressive-minded men who may yet hope to do something within the Republican ranks. We are glad of it for the sake of Progressives like Roosevelt, Beveridge, Johnson, Dixon, and others who had the courage to 'come through' into the new party when the hour of trial came.

"But aside from this we believe that the best interests of the country have been served by this neglect of a great opportunity. The party situation has become clearer instead of more confused. And the great progressive movement has a less complicated path before it."

In the ranks of the old party we find the New York *Tribune* deploring the national committee's surrender "to counsels of timidity and self-interest." The new plan of representation it calls "only a sop," under which there will still be a flagrant inequality of representative power. But "the chief grievance Republicans interested in restoring an adequate measure of popular rule within the party" have against the committee is, we gather from *The Tribune*, the closing of the door "against a free and full discussion of all reorganization plans." So that "instead of allaying the popular suspicion that the committee already wields an excessive influence in party affairs, the reform from the top which it is now going to engage in will only aggravate the distrust of those who have become dissatisfied with the national organization's management."

FOREIGN OWNERSHIP IN MEXICO

ALTHO MEXICO is a land of immense natural wealth, Mexicans are very poor, because, says James Middleton, "while the educated Mexicans have been busy making political speeches in high hats and frock coats, foreign capitalists, American and European, have quietly taken possession of their country." Thus we have fifteen million people living in comparative poverty in what Humboldt called "the storehouse of the world," because their country in reality belongs to outsiders. Describing in *The World's Work* for January the details of what he calls "probably the most remarkable case of absentee landlordism in history," Mr. Middleton writes:

"The Mexicans can play at war and revolution in their own country and do little harm to anything they actually own themselves. They can tear up railroads, burn bridges, flood the mines, destroy factories and mercantile establishments and yet harm Mexicans very little—at least directly. Outside of the baronial families that hold enormous tracts of land—for the most part undeveloped—and a small minority of the mercantile and educated classes, the average Mexican citizen is an Indian, either of pure blood or a half-breed, whose capital consists of a pair of cotton trousers, a cotton shirt, a gaudy blanket thrown over his shoulder, and an adobe hut into which he huddles his wife and children. The authorities differ as to the proportion between these two classes; the illiterate, hand-to-mouth element, however, probably represents not far from 10,000,000 of the total 15,000,000.

"Whatever the average Mexican does, he touches elbows with the capitalistic foreigner. On a railroad journey he rides in an American train, hauled by American locomotives in charge of an American engineer. In every large town he rides in an American trolley-car; if he can read, he does so frequently under electric lights or gas installed by foreign capital. The oil for his lamps and other purposes comes from his own country, but it is owned and pumped out by American or English enterprise. He deposits his money, when he has any, usually in banks which are owned by foreigners, particularly Frenchmen. . . . Even the greatest sources of the nation's wealth, the mines, have practically passed out of the hands of Mexicans. The Mexican miner of the present time is a man who works as a day-laborer in mines or smelters controlled by foreigners. A recent exhibit shows that Mexicans own more than foreigners only in houses, lands, and live stock, breweries and small retail stores. They also control the theatrical business."

And of this foreign interest in Mexico the largest part—variously estimated at from $500,000,000 to $1,000,000,000—is

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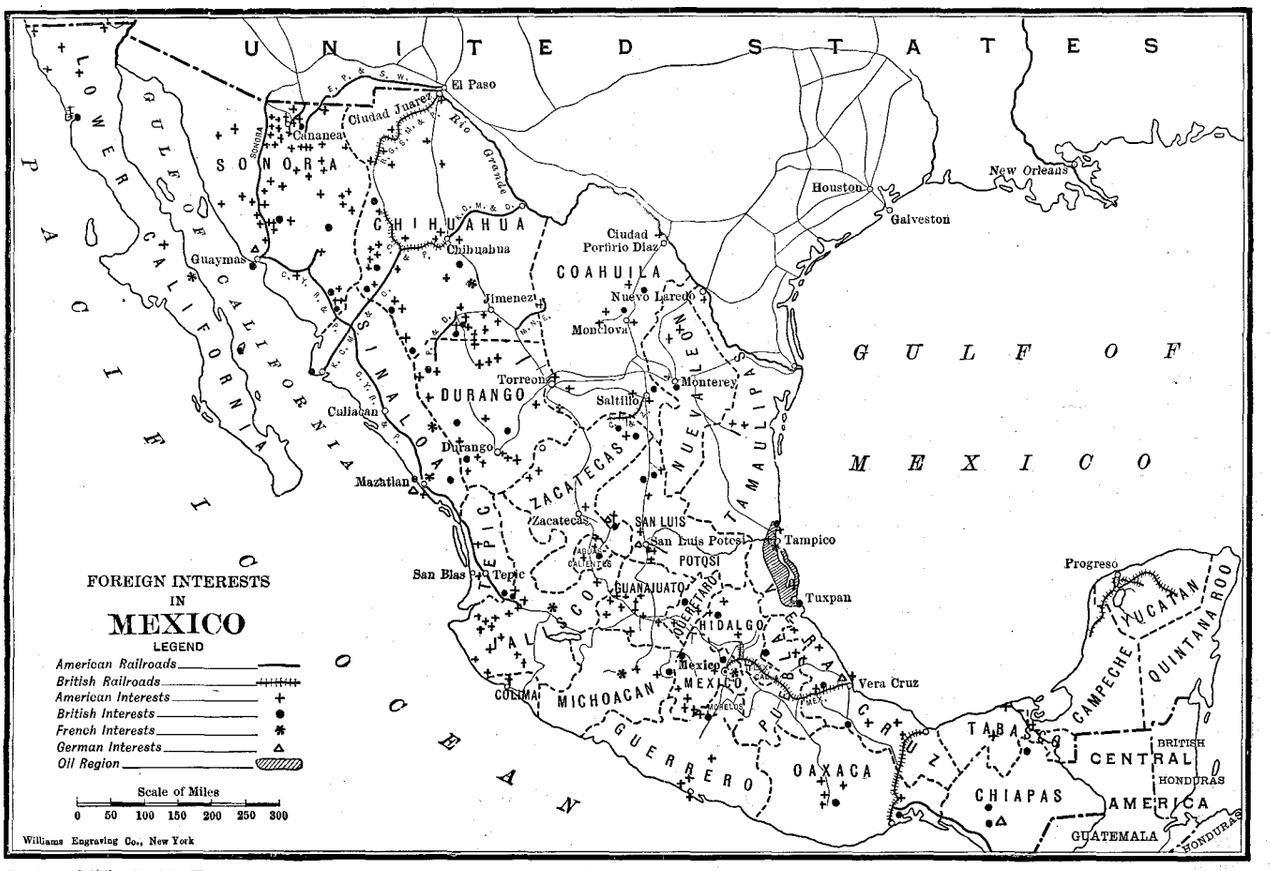

Courtesy of "The World's Work."

THE TRAIL OF THE FOREIGN CAPITALIST IN MEXICO.

American. Industrially and financially considered, says Mr. Middleton, the real capital of Mexico is not Mexico City, but New York. Nowhere, we are told, does the elimination of Mexicans appear so strikingly as in the control of mining, Mexico's greatest industry; here again Americans dominate large areas:

"Figures published in the 'Mexican Year Book' place the total capital employed in the Mexican mining industry at $647,000,000. Of this $500,000,000 is said to be American, $87,000,000 English, and $29,000,000 Mexican. Nothing, of course, could give a more graphic picture of economic retrogression than these figures. The activities comprised in the American statistics represent every grade of mining operator, from the prospector roaming the ridges of the Sierra Madre to the great smelting plants of the Guggenheims. . . . . .

"Foreign capital has also found much profit in displacing the old mule tramways with American trolley-cars and supplanting the flickering gas of the largest cities with modern electric light."

DIPLOMACY AS A PLUM-TREE

WHEN THE REPUBLICANS charge the Democrats with reviving the "spoils system," some might incline to think their zeal not wholly disinterested, but when Dr. Charles W. Eliot joins in the attack as president of the National Civil Service Reform League, the press begin to find it a matter for serious consideration and careful comment. Since most of the fault is found with the appointments in the diplomatic service, the Secretary of State naturally becomes the center of criticism, tho many of the critics take pains to state that President Wilson, as head of the Administration, must shoulder the final responsibility. To such a representative of Southern Democracy as the Charleston *News and Courier* it all depends on the point of view; judgment, it thinks, "must be rendered according to whether the individual agrees with Mr. Bryan that those who occupy the principal diplomatic stations should be in close political sympathy with the Administration or whether he agrees with Dr. Eliot and other civil-service reformers that these positions should be filled from the consular service regardless of political considerations." Now the Charleston daily is confident "that the average American will indorse the view of the Secretary of State as to this." This is its reasoning:

"The civil service is a splendid thing, and, within proper limits, its operation affords one of the greatest of all safeguards against demoralization of government following those revolutionary changes to which our political system subjects us. But it is possible to extend the operation of a civil-service law too far and to overemphasize certain features of it. . . . . .

"Ours is a government by party, and the men who represent this country abroad as ambassadors and ministers must necessarily occupy the very closest and most confidential relationship with and be the mouthpiece of the leaders of the party in power."

That Dr. Eliot is unjust is likewise the opinion of a daily not without influence among Democrats at the North, the New York *World*. The burden of his complaint, we are told, "is that a Democratic Administration has made changes in the diplomatic service. 'Out of eleven ambassadors, eight have been replaced, and out of thirty-five ministers twenty-two have been replaced, with the result that some men of long training have been replaced by untrained men.'" Then *The World* proceeds to ask Dr. Eliot whether President Wilson should have retained Henry Lane Wilson in Mexico City, where he had "openly flouted the President of the United States," and whether appointments like those of J. G. A. Leishman to Berlin, Richard C. Kerens to Vienna, Myron T. Herrick to Paris, Larz Anderson to Tokyo, or Curtis Guild to St. Petersburg, were "of such a character as to make their services indispensable." "Why," asks *The World*, in conclusion, "should Dr. Eliot find it more reprehensible for a Democratic President to make changes in the diplomatic service than for a Republican President to stuff the service with money-bags, stock-gamblers, and campaign-fund contributors?"

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Among those who take the other point of view, we find the New York *Evening Post* conspicuous. It supported Mr. Wilson in the 1912 campaign as strongly as did *The News and Courier* or *The World*. But it can not dismiss Dr. Eliot's strictures so lightly as they do, or accept Mr. Bryan's explanations so unquestioningly. Its Washington correspondent has talked with Mr. Bryan and reviews his philosophy at some length. *The Evening Post* characterizes it as "a remarkable blend":

"Benevolent professions side by side with spoils notions; the results of human experience jauntily set aside in favor of a happy-go-lucky trust that any friend of Mr. Bryan's is fit for any office; training and skill held of less value than a heart in the right political place; and a sort of sublime faith that nobodies or inveterate place-hunters can be made acceptable diplomats by the chrism of the Secretary of State."

This New York daily, whose zeal for civil-service reform is so much older than its enthusiasm for Woodrow Wilson, prints a "statistical showing" of the practical working of the Bryan "philosophy." It reviews a score of changes made in the less important legations, and finds "case after case where special knowledge and long experience have been cavalierly thrust aside to make room for men nearly every one of whom is absolutely without any diplomatic training, and most of whom can have demonstrated their fitness only on the Russian theory of having displayed such extraordinary skill in concealing their unfitness." *The Evening Post* continues:

"An inspection of these facts makes it unnecessary to read what Mr. Bryan says about not believing that a knowledge of languages and of the 'etiquette of diplomacy' and of 'formal procedure' are 'essential qualifications' in a Minister. That leaps at one from his practise. He has nothing but contempt for the efforts made during the past ten years to remove the ancient reproach from the American diplomatic service. . . . . .

"In addition to scorning the capacities which all other countries demand in their service, Mr. Bryan is guilty of something like bad faith in dealing with the men whom the government invited to help it in entering upon the beginnings of a permanent diplomatic career."

In the course of a thoroughgoing two-column attack upon Mr. Bryan's management of the State Department, the New York *Sun* lays special emphasis upon the charge that he is furnishing the South American capitals with American representatives who "will remain so long as they are suffered to remain, at worst scandals, at best jokes, jokes to the officials with whom they have to deal, jokes to their diplomatic colleagues, contributing to the gaiety of other nations and to the shame and disgrace of their own."

Other critics of Mr. Bryan's acts, like the Boston *Transcript* (Rep.), remember that the "ultimate responsibility" for the quality of the diplomatic service rests upon a man "higher up," the President. The Springfield *Republican* (Ind.) had expected "that the merit system in the civil service would undergo a severe strain with the establishment in power of a party that had been out of office sixteen years." It doubts, however, whether conditions in the diplomatic service are as black as some critics paint them, and protests against the singling out of Secretary Bryan for attack as a spoilsmonger:

"Mr. Wilson will get the lion's share of the credit for the success of his Administration; he must also bear the responsibility and the blame for its failures. If bad appointments have been made in the diplomatic service, they are still appointments made by Mr. Wilson in accordance with his constitutional power. No cabinet officer can be thrust forward to play the part of a scapegoat."

It might be added that it is not alone in the diplomatic service that critics of the Administration see signs of return to the "spoils" principle. The New York *Times* (Ind. Dem.) refers to similar attempts made "in connection with the Tariff Bill, the General Deficiency Bill, and the Currency Bill." *The Sun* discovers that "the Democrats are creating offices for themselves by attaching riders to every important piece of legislation which they put on the statute-book," and a Republican Congressman, Mr. Gillett, of Massachusetts, deems it his duty to declare upon the floor of the House that "the old spoils system has been revived and the cause of civil-service reform already has suffered more severely during this Administration than in any similar period since it was first introduced."

TOPICS IN BRIEF

LIFE'S Little Ironies—Mr. Carnegie, after a long talk with Mr. Bryan and a call at the White House, decided that Mr. Elihu Root would make an admirable President.—*New York Telegraph.*

THE skeleton of a monstrous antediluvian bird has been unearthed in Nevada. Another case of living before one's time. If it were only laying eggs to-day!—*New York Evening Sun.*

INFERNAL egg trust! Let's shake off its yolk.—*Pittsburg Chronicle Telegraph.*

DO Mexican school children have to learn the names of all the Presidents?—*Columbia State.*

SOMEBODY should be appointed to explain the explanations of the income tax.—*Chicago News.*

ONE of these days some ingenious person will hit upon the idea of selling hard-boiled eggs by the slice.—*Albany Journal.*

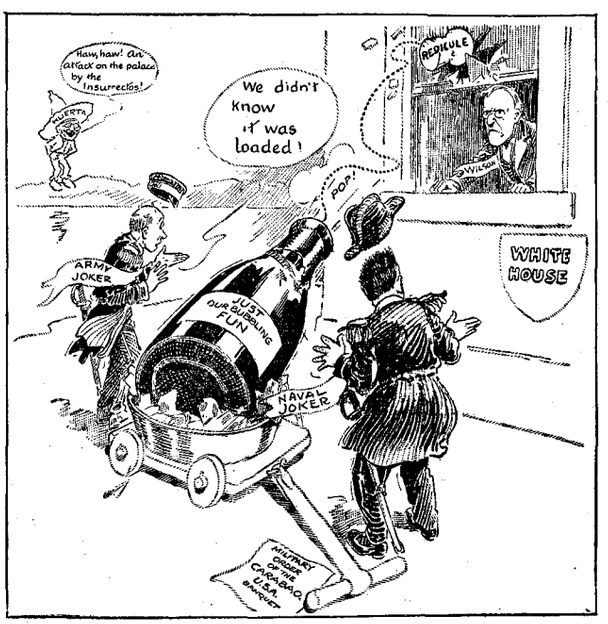
ONE reason why Europe hates dollar diplomacy is the fact that it interferes with the heller, pound. ruble, mark, and franc varieties.—*Chicago News.*

REBEL leader Villa has apparently started out with the intention of proving that Huerta isn't the worst man in Mexico, by a long shot.—*Chicago Record-Herald.*

ALL that is needed to rehabilitate the G. O. P. is to find a platform that will be equally satisfactory to Boss Barnes, of New York; Boss Penrose, of Pennsylvania; Senator Cummins, of Iowa, and Senator Borah, of Idaho.—*Kansas City Star.*

IF Mr. Whitman is to be the Republican candidate for Governor of New York we can understand why he is putting all the Democratic voters in the penitentiary.—*Jacksonville Florida Times Union.*

THE fighting at Tampico must be made much more enjoyable to the foreigners by the presence of enough American marines to enforce the ground rules.—*Cleveland Leader.*



THE OLD STORY.

—Bradley in the Chicago *News.*

THEY should have sung it "Tut, tut, tut, the Insurrectos."—*Boston Transcript.*

IT seems that Mr. Huerta will soon be in a position to start a third party.—*Atchison Globe.*

EVIDENTLY what this country needs is more needle gangs in the home and fewer on the streets.—*Kansas City Star.*

DOUBTLESS the rebel victories in Mexico will increase with their capture of telegraph-offices heretofore held by the Federals.—*Chicago News.*

CHICAGO women have been given an excellent chance to test the efficacy of their suffrage on the men who ousted Mrs. Young.—*Cleveland Leader.*

THE man who cornered the calf market has been sent to jail for two years. Here's one prodigal who won't want veal when he returns.—*San Francisco Call.*

PRESIDENT WILSON is said to be seriously considering the acquisition by the Government of telephone and telegraph lines. And yet he told the suffragettes that he couldn't start anything.—*Jacksonville Florida Times Union.*

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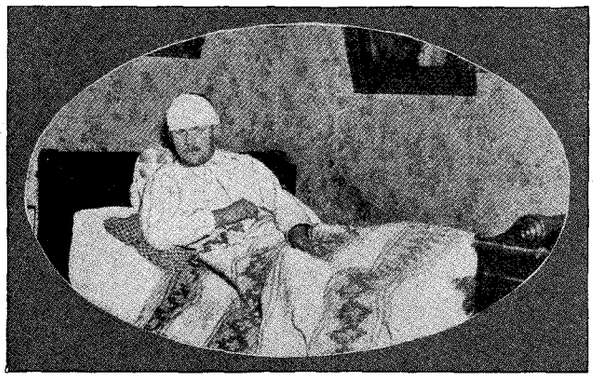
FOREIGN COMMENT

THE RULE OF THE SABER IN GERMANY

THE ZABERN INCIDENTS have aroused throughout Germany, France, England, and Europe in general a sense of Germany's overwhelming weight of militarism. When Lieutenant von Foerstner went into a shop in Zabern to buy cigarets he was escorted by four soldiers with loaded rifles and fixt bayonets, who stood outside on guard until he returned to the street. Children were arrested in the public square for shouting naughty words at the German soldiers. Even the public prosecutor who protested against these arrests was himself arrested. Reports say the iron hand of militarism has roused a burst of fury throughout the annexed provinces of Alsace-Lorraine, but the explosion of feeling in the Reichstag which reached its climax in an overwhelming vote of lack of confidence in the Government is attributed to the deep resentment felt throughout the Empire against what one member called the "saber dictatorship" that oppresses the entire German people. Of course this evil is most clearly apparent to the British press, or else they feel more free to treat it frankly. As the London *Standard* editorially remarks:



CRIPPLE SABRED BY LIEUT. FOERSTNER.

Photographed after the affair which has caused such a stir.

"The press may rave, and reforming deputies protest in the Reichstag; but it is the uniform that prevails when it comes to action. Germany, in spite of parliamentarism and free discussion, is still under the iron law of a military caste, to which the country submits even while it murmurs. Germany, with all her modernity in other ways, and all her creditable industrial and intellectual energy, moves under the weight of a panoply which she has no intention of casting off, oppressive tho its weight may be. Militarism is the dominant factor in the political life of the Empire, and it would be sheer blindness to shut our eyes to this obvious truth. The civilian, in public as in social life, occupies an inferior position, and it is not his ideas or opinions that will direct the policy of the State for some time to come."

EVICTED: THE 99TH INFANTRY LEAVING ZABERN.

The garrison censured for its treatment of Alsatian civilians has been transferred, and Lieut. Foerstner has been relieved of his commission and sent to jail.

The London *Times* points to the fact that the Constitution of the Empire is not accountable for the repulsive incidents that have recently occurred in the annexed provinces of France. It says:

"German law forbids the military to interfere with the civil population, except at the request of the police, or if the troops are attacked. There is no suggestion in this case of either exception. The officer in command appears to have taken the law into his own hands and to have made arrests on his own authority, as, indeed, one of his subordinates had done a couple of days before. The town was treated as tho it had been in a state of siege, and the streets were patrolled all Friday night. Action of this kind, German civilians feel, can not be tolerated in these days in a civilized and constitutional State. They are irritated by the perception that in this instance the conduct of the military authorities in Zabern has been not only arrogant and probably illegal, but that it has been stupid."

There were signs of uneasiness in Germany when Captain Koepenick, some years ago, so completely imposed on the public habit of obedience to military orders; there is now more uneasiness when it is clear to what length the military caste will go in its contempt for the civilians and for civil authority. The guilty lieutenant is sent to jail, but only for 43 days, the minimum sentence.

Speaking of the stormy debate and adverse vote in the Reichstag, the London *Evening Standard* remarks:

"There can be no disguising the fact that the Emperor's position is one of the greatest difficulty. A wave of indignation is passing over Germany against the upholding of military authority above the civil law. In face of this, Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg made his injudicious speech, and there is no doubt that the vote of censure of the Reichstag, carried by 293 votes against 54, expresses the popular feeling in Germany."

The Kaiser, of course, is behind the Chancellor in his defense of the Army; some are even saying that the Chancellor was at first inclined to censure the Army, but was overruled by his master and hence did not express his real feelings when he

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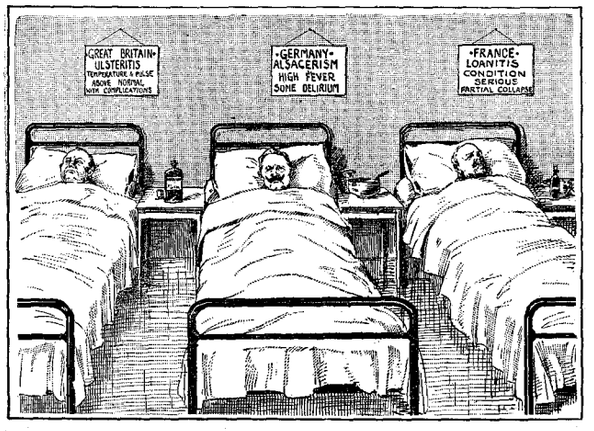
defended the military. In that case he loyally acted as a target for the shots intended for a more exalted victim. The Berlin *Lokal Anzeiger* denies the charge that the Chancellor "capitulated before the Army," and the *Deutsche Tageszeitung* believes that if the Ministry retreat from their promilitary stand at the behest of the Reichstag, confusion will result. But if they stand



THE INTERNATIONAL WARD.

—*Pall Mall Gazette* (London).

their ground, or if the Kaiser refuses the Chancellor's resignation, says the *Rundschau* (Berlin), "a furious onslaught will be made by the Socialists and Radicals on the Chancellor, and we shall have a season of heated political conflict and agitation. The Socialists are in luck." In an article on the sovereign military the Socialist *Vorwärts* (Berlin) remarks:

"This arrogant sovereignty of the military is a legacy of the unhappy trend of Prussian and German development. Brandenburg was founded as a military colony against the Slavs and Prussia flourished as a military power by plunder and spoliation.

"It is on this account that militarism took the highest place in the State; that the 'King's coat' was the noblest of garments; that the Prussian King and the German Kaiser never showed themselves in civil dress, but always in uniform. And like master, like man! Bismarck, whose intelligence soared far above that of a simple cavalry general, always appeared in the Reichstag in the uniform of a general of cuirassiers, and Bülow forced himself on ceremonious occasions into a Hungarian hussar jacket, and when Bethmann-Holweg wishes to make any statements of importance he disguises himself as an officer of dragoons. The state of things resolves itself into this, namely, that we, far from being a constitutional state, are manifestly living under a military despotism and a military hierarchy in which the soldier with his epaulets and cockade considers himself to be everything, while the plain citizen, without any word of military rank on his visiting-card, owns himself to be nothing."

The London *Times*, in a second article on the Zabern affair, commends the dignified self-control which distinguishes the comments of the French press on the troubles at Zabern. But the whole affair is turned into ridicule by the light touch of a Parisian wit in the *Liberté* (Paris), where the exploits of the German troops are hit off in this fashion:

"The officers of the 99th Regiment of Infantry stationed at Zabern are on the way to cover themselves with glory. In one single day they have made the following prisoners of war:

1. A child of five.
2. The public prosecutor.
3. Two law-officers of the Court.
4. A barrister.
5. An old lady.
6. A dog, two canaries, and a stuffed parrot.

"The noble and high-born colonel of the 99th Infantry, as you see, is an energetic man.

"But the existence of these heroic officers is becoming very difficult, more difficult even than that of the Alsatians.

"Each of them, when he went to the café to take his demi-tasse, was obliged to have an escort of four soldiers with fixt bayonets. Since recent happenings the four soldiers were no longer found sufficient.

"This morning the 99th Regiment of Infantry has been completely mobilized, and the inhabitants of Zabern have seen it march past, bands playing, as if on a parade; there was a great clatter as the machine-guns, the ambulance, and the canteen followed.

"'Where are they going?' asked the people of Zabern.

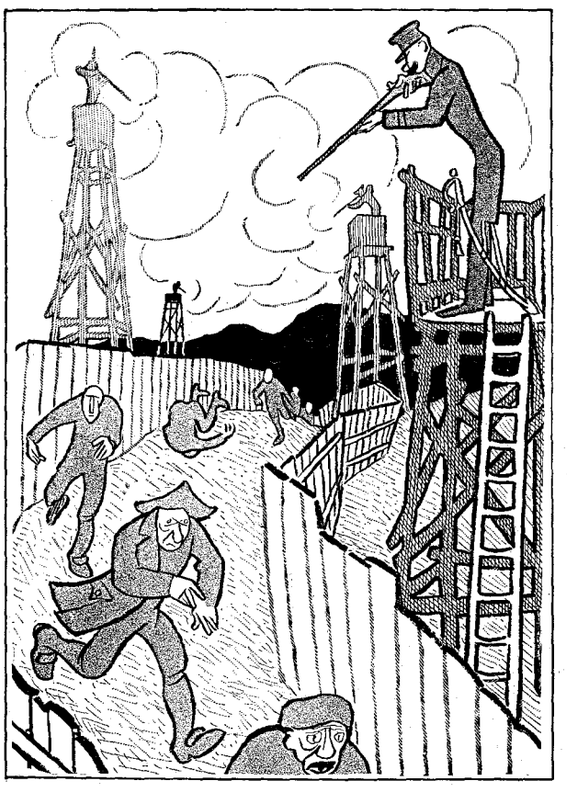
"It is quite plain—Lieutenant Baron von Foerstner is going to buy a cigar.

"The people of Zabern, who, like good Alsatians, have a very sarcastic wit, find these things very funny. But the soldiers of the 99th Regiment of Infantry are not so good humored; they think this is 'too much of a good thing.'

"Nevertheless, even if the coffee is bad and the cigar won't draw, the high-born Lieutenant von Foerstner hurriedly takes his place at the rear of his unfortunate defenders."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

END OF CHINA'S PARLIAMENT

A PARLIAMENT that never had a quorum after its opening session would apparently lose little by dissolution, and on December 19 President Yuan Shih-kai issued a mandate approving the proposition of the Vice-President, Gen. Li Yuen-Hung, to end China's legislative body. It has "enacted no important law in the seven months of its existence," says a statement signed by the Vice-President and all the civil and military governors, "and will not do so if it be permitted to continue a hundred years." The Government, we are told, will be carried on by the President, Vice-President, and the Administrative Council formed on November 11, which consists of seventy-



LIEUTENANTS' IDEA OF PARADISE.

A happy hunting-ground for potting Alsatians.

— © *Simplicissimus* (Munich).

one members, composed of Cabinet officers and others appointed by the President and the provincial governors, and holds its meetings within the Palace. Some such action was foreshadowed by the President's recent expulsion of the members of the Kuo-min Tang, or Nationalist party, from the Parliament, which was treated at that time in our pages. Little protest is

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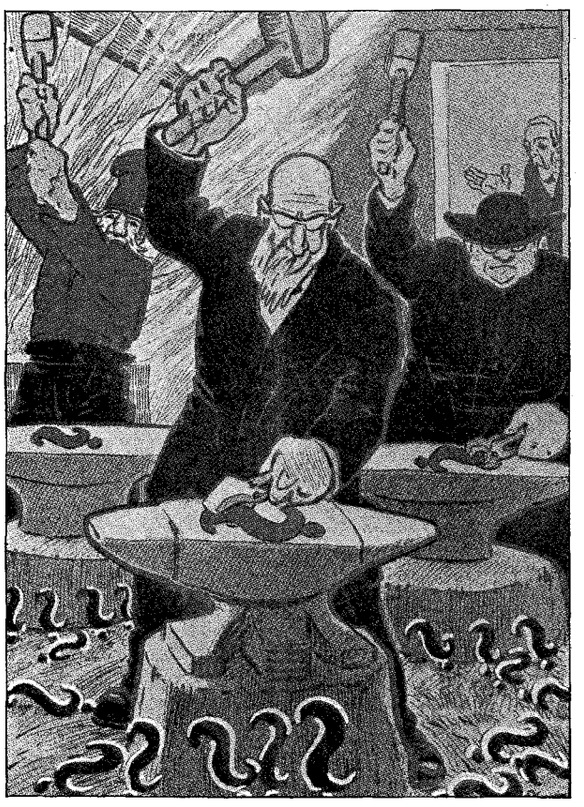
heard against these dictatorial measures, many seeming to feel that any acts are justifiable that make for order and stable conditions in the distrest Flowery Land. Even the *Japan Times*, an English journal in Tokyo, which has persistently assumed a censorious attitude toward Yuan, views with kindly eye the repressive measure taken by the Chinese President. Professor



THE ANVILS ARE RINGING.

All parties in Germany are hammering out those little hooks that may hang somebody before long.

—*Ulk* (Berlin).

Ariga, one of the foremost scholars of international law in Japan, who is in Peking as President Yuan's legal adviser, thinks that the overwhelming majority of the Chinese people do not care a whit whether they are governed by a monarch or a president. In an interview with the Peking correspondent of the Tokyo *Asahi*, Dr. Ariga states:

"Some people fear that Yuan's drastic measure will breed more disturbance. I do not think so. Just think how few of the four hundred millions of China take any interest in the affairs of the State. Ninety-nine out of every hundred have not even a rudimentary idea of politics; they do not even know the difference between despotism and republicanism. It is only a handful of wealthy merchants and government officials who pay attention to political affairs. Such merchants and officials will not only acquiesce in the recent *coup d'état*, but will fully recognize the justifiability of such a measure."

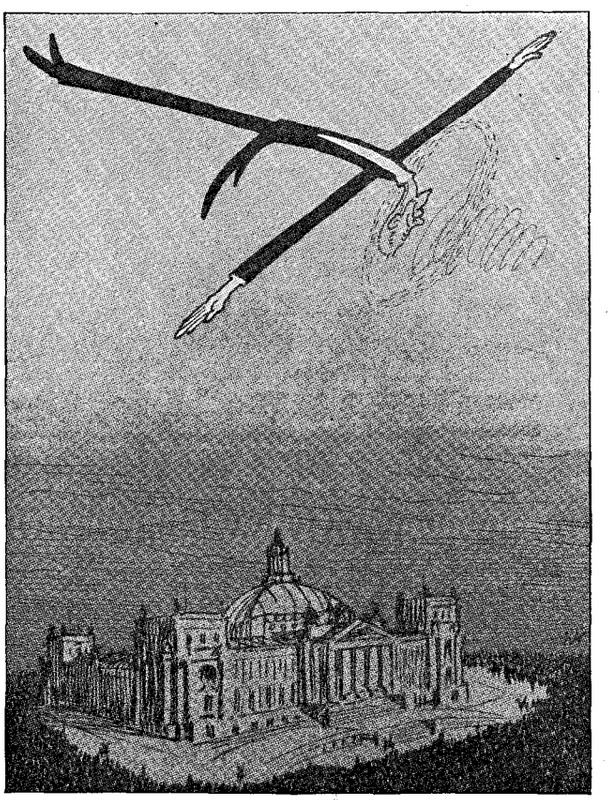
Simultaneously with the expulsion of the Nationalists from Parliament, Yuan issued a lengthy mandate ordering the dissolution of the party and the suppression of all its publications. The issue of *The Republican Advocate*, of Shanghai, reaching our office last week, announces its suspension of publication. It was considered the organ of Dr. Sun Yat-Sen, who is now in exile. The Nationalist legislators who were ousted are reported to be 126 Senators and 256 Representatives. On the day following the expulsion, the House of Representatives sat, but the members present were far from forming a quorum, as no Kuo-min Tang member was admitted. Speaker Tang Hua-lung addrest the meeting, and fitly described the embarrassing position of the House in words that clearly foreshadowed the end. He said:

"The House is embarrassed and knows not what to do. It can neither sit nor adjourn, as there are not enough members left to form a quorum. Altho the House can no longer discharge its duties, it is much to be hoped that the two hundred members who are still allowed to retain their seats will not desert the capital, for their desertion at this moment would be tantamount to the dissolution of the House."

While many of the leading publicists of Japan approve of the step taken by Yuan Shih-kai, the Japanese press in general are inclined to be critical. The Osaka *Mainichi* and the Tokyo *Nichi-nichi*, always hostile toward Yuan, mince no words in accusing him of treachery and selfish motives. The Tokyo *Asahi* does not share the optimistic view of Professor Ariga as to the attitude of the masses toward Yuan's high-handed measures, and says:

"A constitution drafted regardless of the will of the people will not be treated with respect by the people, especially now that a representative government has been adopted in China. President Yuan may be left undisturbed for the time being, but as the people awaken to the true meaning of republican government, they will refuse to respect a constitution which was forced upon them by despotic power. True, the Kuo-min Tang has been dissolved, but its successor will not be slow in appearing. Yuan Shih-kai has indeed set a bad example for his successors. Should the future occupants of the post of chief executive emulate Yuan's statecraft and resort to oppressive measures, there will be no end to revolutionary risings."

Even the Tokyo *Jiji*, whose editorial views are characterized with sanity and moderation, believes that Yuan made a serious blunder in expelling all the Nationalists from the legislature instead of dealing only with those who were really guilty. For



BETHMANN-HOLWEG OUTDOES THEM ALL.

In Berlin there is a flyer who outrivals the Frenchman Pégoud in his daring leaps. His evolutions and headers arouse the astonishment of all bystanders. —*Wahre Jacob* (Stuttgart).

the present unfortunate situation in China, the *Jiji* thinks, both Yuan and the Kuo-min Tang are to blame. It shows how Parliament and President each tried to make the other subordinate and grasp the power for itself by framing opposing constitutions, a conflict in which the President won. We read:

"Impartial observers must recognize that the constitution as

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drafted by the Kuo-min Tang members of the legislature gave the National Assembly much greater power than is justified in the present condition in China. On the other hand, Yuan Shih-kai was bent upon making the National Assembly a mere consultative body in disregard of the true principle of a republican government. By mutual concession the chief executive and the legislature might have arrived at a compromise far more desirable than the repression and the disturbance that are likely to follow."
—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

CAN RUSSIA AND AUSTRIA MAKE UP?

AFTER THE BITTERNESS and bickerings that have marred the relations of Russia and Austria during the Balkan conflicts, and, in fact, brought them at one time to the brink of war, both are beginning to realize that such a policy is both expensive and profitless. Neither of them has

VIENNA'S DREAM.
What a lovely idea!
—*Novoye Vremya* (St. Petersburg).

made any substantial gains, or sees any in prospect. So a Vienna newspaper suggests that the two countries come to an understanding, and the Austrian and Russian press have been discussing the possibilities of such a thing. But Russia's traditional distrust of everything "German" seems to be in the way. Mr. M. Menshikov writes in the St. Petersburg *Novoye Vremya:*

"Personally I should say that real peace between Austria and Russia (if it were possible!) would be a great advantage—especially to Austria. But speaking of the chances for such peace, we must see, first of all, what there is in Austria's pocket—a box of candy, or a box of dynamite. I entertain serious fears that, owing to our Russian indolence and extreme simplicity of heart, the newspaper talk about a *rapprochement* with Austria may be taken for a signal . . . to relax vigilance . . . and forget the danger. It would be a frightful misfortune if we should, under the pretext of a problematical conciliation with Austria, weaken our military position and cease our extreme efforts to organize our self-defense. We surely must continue those efforts just now, when so little remains to be done to bring our defenses to a state of completion. . . . . .

"There prevail in Russia the same false notions about Austria-Hungary as we had about Japan before the last war. We say self-confidently: 'Eh, what is Austria with her Army that is made up like a crazy-quilt? Can such an Army be dangerous? Who ever failed to lick the Austrians?' . . . But we will fall once more into a fatal and cruel error if we seriously underrate the forces of Austria and overrate our own. If the Austro-Hungarian Army was beaten a great many times in the last century, the very same misfortune has befallen our Army in this century! If the Austro-Hungarian Army consists of soldiers of various nationalities, a whole third of our Army are alien races who, for example, Jews, Poles, Armenians, etc., are not at all in love with Russia. To expect that some Austro-Hungarians, being Slavs, will not fire at Russians, would be a fateful delusion. The war which has just come to an end showed conclusively that the Slav brethren, tho bound by ties of one religion and common fate, can not only fire at each other, but also perpetrate upon each other outrages of the bashi-bazouk order. The Poles, the nearest of Austrian Slavs, are our brethren, and the Ukrainians (Little Russians) are of the same blood and the same historical cradle—nevertheless their dearest dream is to be the advance-guard of the German-Magyar invasion upon us. . . . A hundred years ago, among the Napoleonic hordes which invaded Russia, there were Austrian Slavs.

"It is time to discard the antiquated conceptions of the Austro-Hungarian Army, for *within the last three years* it has grown into a formidable fighting force, thoroughly reorganized. A group of talented military men with the Crown-Prince Karl Ferdinand have worked over the reorganization of the Austro-Hungarian Army and have achieved successes that it would be a crime to ignore. We overlooked the growth of the Japanese Army, and were beaten."

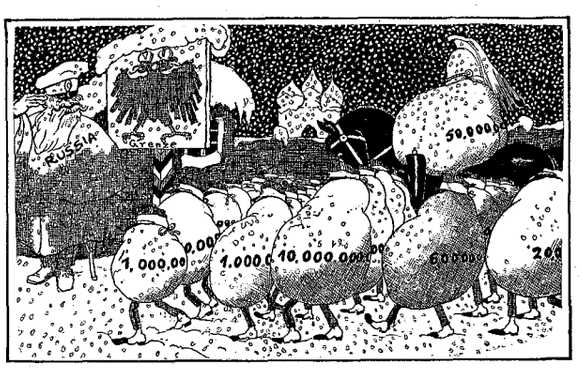
After dwelling at length on the reforms introduced in the Austrian Army, the writer continues:

"People who traveled in Austria at the time of the last mobilization say that a war with Russia is quite popular there. Only the aged Emperor, not wishing to darken the end of his reign by a war-cloud, restrains the militant spirit of the party which is grouped around the 'military cabinet' of the Crown Prince. Besides the Army, various voluntary organizations are actually preparing for war, particularly the Polish and Ukrainese, whose hatred of Russia has become a sort of religion with them. . . . . .

"The so-called 'all-Slav idea' is morally almost dead after the criminal and fratricidal war in the Balkans, and the so-called 'Austro-Slavism' (that is, the federation of the Slavs under the crown of the Hapsburgs) received a new impetus."

After enumerating the military preparations Austria is making, Mr. Menshikov concludes:

"Thus it can be seen that the Austro-Hungarian forces will be in absolute readiness by 1917, that is, there remain yet three to four years during which that monarchy will probably be disinclined to start a war under a trifling pretext or without any pretext at all. . . . Every growing force seeks a line of least resistance, and if the question is to be asked, Against whom will Austria lead her legions? a sensible reply would be: Hardly against her northern or western neighbors. The most likely



FRENCH INVASION OF RUSSIA 100 YEARS AGO AND TO-DAY.
"Welcome, children of France! As in 1812, so none of you now will ever see your fatherland again."
—© *Kladderadatsch* (Berlin).

object of the colossal expenditures and armaments is Russia, who hinders the Austrian Germans in their desire to gobble up the Balkan hash. Preparations are being made for a duel between the two heirs to Byzantium—at least on one side. The duel is being only postponed, for the pistols are not quite ready. Three months or three years—isn't it all the same? But before the fatal end even three seconds are a lot of time."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

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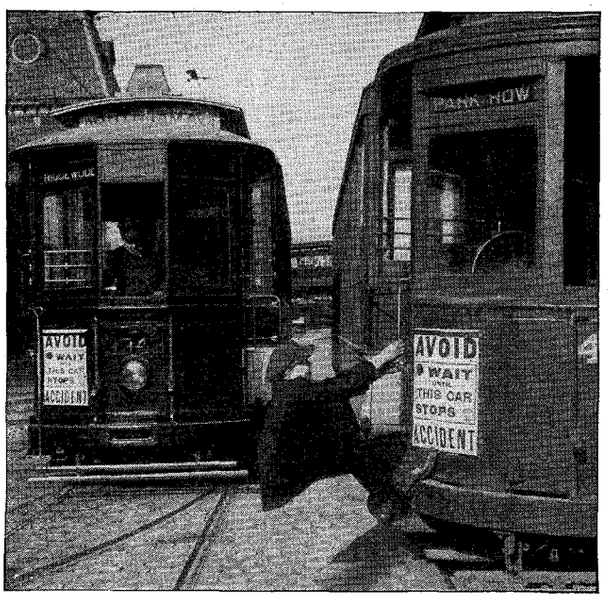
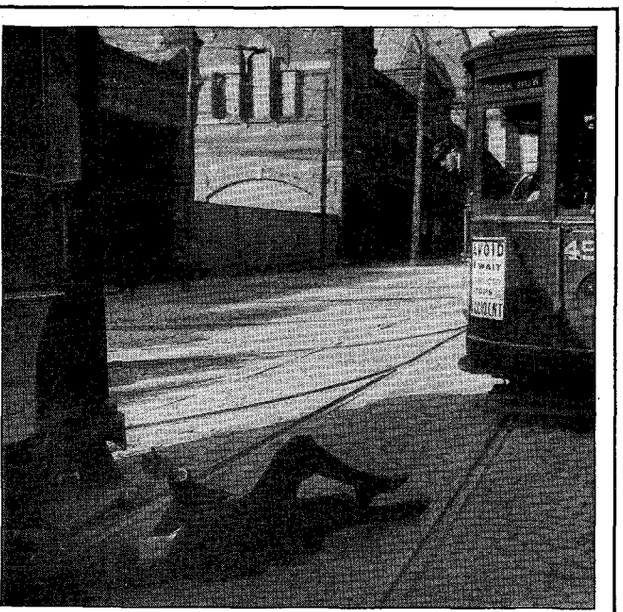


SLIDE SHOWING BOY STEALING A RIDE.



THE BOY KNOCKED DOWN BY CAR GOING THE OTHER WAY.

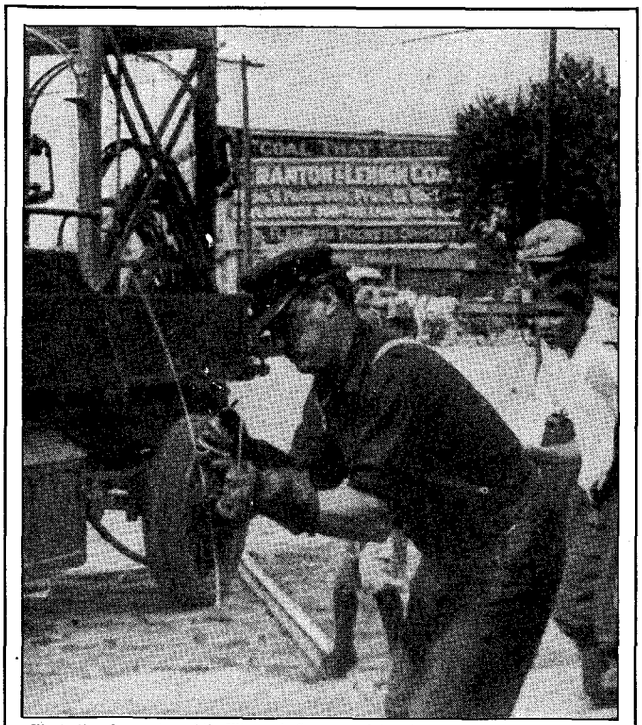
PICTURES THAT WILL SAVE THE ARMS AND LEGS OF BROOKLYN BOYS.

ORGANIZING CHILDREN FOR SAFETY

A CRUSADE for the protection of children from the dangers of the street has been organized by the rapid-transit company that operates both the surface and elevated roads in the borough of Brooklyn, New York City, and has aroused so much attention and has been productive of such good results that it is expected to spread to other cities. This campaign, as described in *The Electric Railway Journal* (New York, December 13), was organized in the spring of 1913, when arrangements were made for a "Children's Safety Crusade," directed toward instructing children how to avoid accidents while on the streets or vehicles. The Board of Education of the city of New York exprest sympathetic approval of this very practical form of education and gave the necessary authorization for lectures in the schools on safety. We read:

"Objective teaching was decided upon, and the lecturers were provided with a model trolley-car, a gas-stove, caution signs, and a large number of original accident drawings. With this assistance the lecturers found it easy to hold the attention of even the kindergarten children for the thirty-minute period which had been allowed for the presentation of the subject. The objects were taken up in turn for discussion, and the talks were given in conversational form. To broaden the scope of the crusade, the lectures included talks on other dangers—hence the gas-stove."

Samples of the lectures or talks, which are different for children of different ages, and vary widely from the ordinary type of instruction, are quoted by the writer. The educational results are said to have been marked.



Illustrations by courtesy of the Vitagraph Company of America.

CHILDREN LEARN ELECTRIC DANGERS.

The lineman makes the repair, but is careful to use rubber gloves.

We read again:

"The greatest encouragement received in response to the talks were hundreds of letters from children in various schools expressing appreciation in the work.

"The work aroused interest in other ways. After the safety talk in Public School No. 147, Brooklyn, a safety committee was formed, a 'Safety Day' arranged for, and the next issue of *The Leader*, a school publication, was featured as a 'Safety' number. Many of the subjects chosen for the pupils' composition therein bear evidence that the children had paid careful attention to the lecture. This paper reaches about 5,000 families.

"At the close of the safety talks short stories on safety in the form of illustrated leaflets were distributed, and each child received a button as a reminder of the lesson in caution. The principals and teachers gave the movement their hearty cooperation and encouraged it by having the pupils write compositions and letters on safety. By special invitation, talks were given at mothers' meetings and at an

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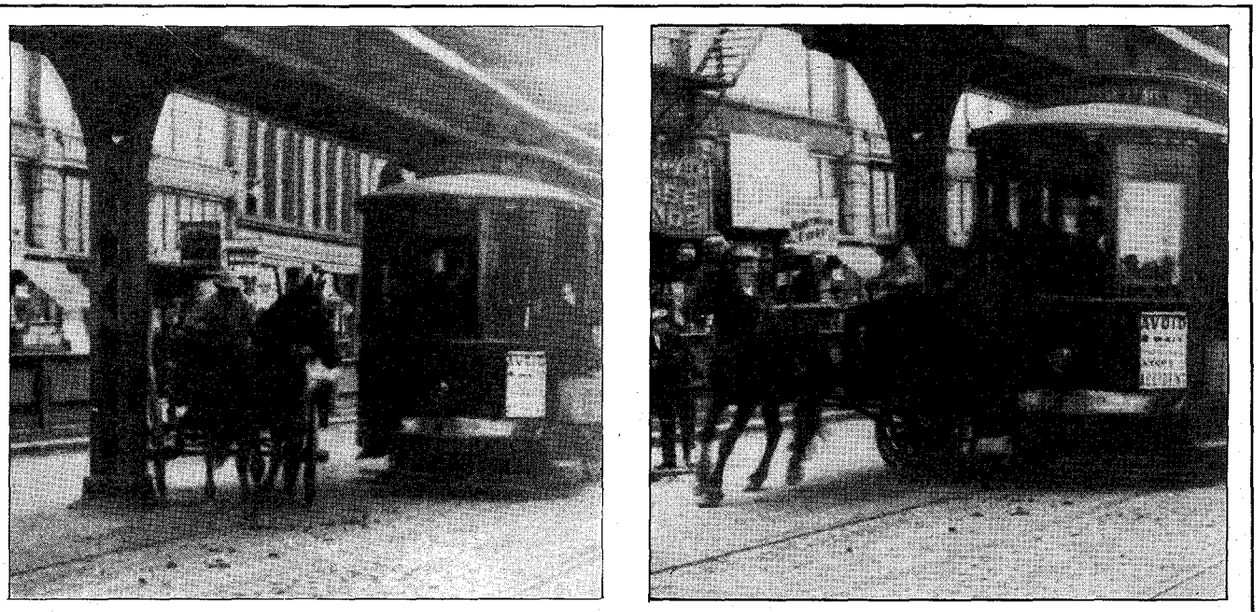

PICTORIAL PARABLE OF WHAT HAPPENED TO THE HEEDLESS DRIVER.

evening truant school, proving that in a very short time great interest was created in the work.

"As the school campaign progressed safety plays were written, and a performance was given in two schools. Safety committees were also formed in many schools.

"The especially interesting new feature of the work is a motion-picture, 'The Price of Thoughtlessness,' prepared by E. C. Clarke, supervisor inspection bureau Brooklyn Rapid Transit System, and Roy F. Hanaford, of the Vitagraph Company of America. The idea of using the motion-picture as a supplement to the class-room instruction developed out of the school campaign and the summer-playground work of last spring. The picture was produced with the cooperation of the Vitagraph Company of America, and it proved an excellent medium to illustrate how children meet with accidents through carelessness and thoughtlessness. . . . . .

"Each lecturer is provided with the services of a man who drives the safety wagon that carries the objects from school to school. The lecturers begin their work in the schools at nine o'clock morning assembly and give four lectures each day."

While this campaign was started by the street-railway company and was intended primarily to prevent street-car accidents, it has been broadened to include all common sources of danger, and will no doubt save scores or hundreds of children from early graves or from being crippled for life. An idea of its proportions may be gained from the following:

"The work in the schools last spring proved so successful that the Brooklyn Rapid Transit System determined to enlarge its scope very materially and to make permanent provision for this systematic study of the question of public safety. To this end a Bureau of Public Safety was organized to take charge of all the work relating to the education of the general public in matters of safety. Through this bureau the company invited a number of Brooklyn citizens occupying leading positions in various phases of the life of the borough to cooperate in forming the Brooklyn Committee of Public Safety. On Oct. 20 the first meeting of this committee was held. Addresses were made by Col. T. S. Williams, president of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company, and Gen. George W. Wingate, who presided at the meeting. Steps were taken for the permanent organization of the committee with thirty-three members, the body being divided into subcommittees as follows: Schools and playgrounds, public and sectarian; boy scouts; church and civic organizations; public institutions other than schools; vehicular and pedestrian traffic; structures, pavements, and excavations; street-railways; explosives, fireworks, and firearms; law and legislation; hazardous occupations; publicity; permanent officers; executive committee.

"Great interest has been shown by the press and public, and it is anticipated that the committee named will play an important part in safeguarding the lives of both children and adults."

CAUSES OF NATIONAL LETHARGY

THAT A PEOPLE, as a social group, may be lethargic or energetic from causes that have nothing to do with the lethargy or the energy of the units that make it up, is the thesis of Isaac Emery Ash, in a paper contributed to *The American Journal of Sociology* (Chicago, December). According to this writer, the available productive energy of a society is not always equal to the sum of the physical vigor and mental acumen of all the individuals. Productive energy, like controlling beliefs, is largely dependent upon the social atmosphere by which it is surrounded. To account for the fact that some peoples are lethargic, while others are energetic, we must determine the conditions that make unavailable their social reserve of energy. Among these, as formulated by the writer, are communism in property and industry, overdeveloped institutionalism, too many old men as leaders, undue reverence for past achievements, isolation of any kind—physical, social, or economic—and finally, the direction of attention to processes rather than purposes. All these things, we are told, tend away from progress. Of the effects of communism, the writer says:

"It is self-evident that any set of conditions which places a check or curb on self-expression, innovation, and initiative, and which causes men to move in herds and to act in unison or in accordance with a prescribed standard will have a tendency to eliminate all rivalry, and will stifle interest by substituting, as the motive to action, the impelling force of necessity for the lure of hope and the suggestion of a personal interest. . . . Communism can demand no more than that each one come up with the average; and it is a fact of common experience that any attempt to conform to an average immediately lowers that average, since it is so much easier for the superior to slacken his pace or to lower his standard than for the inferior to increase or raise his. Thus does the average, by its own weight, tend to sink to constantly lowering levels."

Institutionalism, when too greatly developed, acts in much the same way, favoring mechanism as against personality. Of the dominance of old men as a lethargic influence, we are told:

"That periods of stagnation or depression in a country's history are likely to be contemporaneous with the domination of affairs by superannuates, while periods that are pregnant with change and reform are marked by the presence and influence of youth in the councils of state, is strikingly shown in an investigation made by B. E. Gowin at the University of Wisconsin, in 1909, on the 'Correlation between Reformative Epochs and the Leadership of Young Men.' In this a comparison is made be-

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tween the average ages of the leaders in ten of the world's greatest modern reform movements with the ages of the leaders in times of quiet and conservatism. In the Protestant Reformation the average age of the leaders at the time of their greatest activity was thirty-eight years. In the Puritan Revolution of 1640 it was forty years. In the American Revolution the age of the leaders averaged thirty-eight years. At the beginning of the French Revolution the average of the eleven men who became leaders was but thirty-four years. Other periods and the age of leaders are:

Antislavery movement in America	41
Regeneration of Prussia, 1808–15	46
Modernizing of Japan	38
Awakening of China	38
Revolution in Russia	44
Revolt in Turkey	32

"In contrast to the above he shows that the average age of leaders in these same countries in times noted for their conservatism was from twenty to thirty-three years greater."

Worse still than the dominance of the old is the supremacy of the dead—the control of a nation's affairs by the customs and ideas of the men of long ago. This is what has been the matter with the non-progressive Orient. A somewhat similar effect is that of isolation, as in the mountain regions of the South. Old customs and traditions govern here, not so much from the reverence of ancestors as from the physical difficulty of acquiring new ideals. The same is true, too, of forms of isolation other than physical:

"The greatest value to society of leaders in social reform and economic enterprises who have risen from the lower ranks is that their example appears as a rift in the cloud of isolation through which others of less penetrating vision may see a star of hope. The greatest service that leaders like Booker T. Washington and others are performing for the negroes does not consist so much in the industrial and economic training which they are giving, however great that may be, but rather in stimulating interest and discovering for them energies and capabilities of which they were unaware.

"One of the arguments advanced by the people of the South against the abolition of slavery was that the only way the fruits of the negroes' labors could be made to support them was to hold them to work at unskilled labor, principally upon the plantations under the constant vigilance of the taskmaster. It was argued that to free the negroes would be to make of them pauper wards of the state or private charity. But with freedom and the prospect of receiving a personal remuneration for their work it has been found that free labor is more economical than slave labor. Instead of their not being able to maintain themselves, they have in the fifty years since their emancipation accumulated property representing almost three times the value which they themselves represented as slaves, and still have left sufficient energy to secure at least a modicum of education for three-fourths of their number. And the reason was not that the negroes were sullen and rebellious, refusing to exert themselves as slaves, nor that they did not fear the taskmaster's lash; it was because there was no motive in their work but dread, no interest to tap the reserve of energy, and no anticipation to counteract the reflexes of defense. All effort was at the expense of the local production of energy."

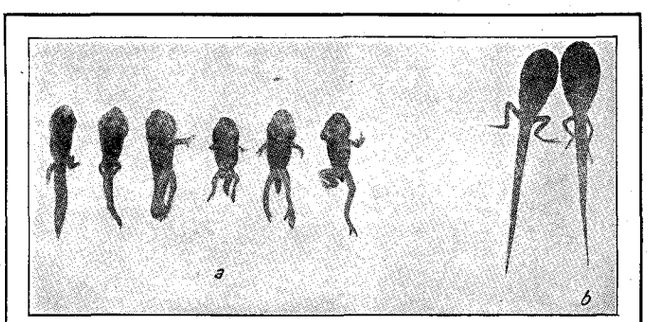
Finally, the writer thus applies his dictum regarding the inadvisability of exalting processes over purposes:

"When we apply this principle to the study of modern industrial systems we can perhaps appreciate a little more fully the great draft which they make upon human energy. Before the dominance of the machine in modern industry, each workman in nearly all trades fashioned some article in its entirety. His interest was sustained by an idea associated with the finished product. . . . But how is it possible for a worker to bring a personal interest and enthusiasm to his work when his sole task is to perform a single operation over and over from morning till night upon bits of material that pass as monotonously as the telegraph-poles pass the windows of a moving passenger-coach? . . . . .

"And the case is all the more serious when these workers are growing children. It is a biological principle that any organ or faculty regularly prevented from functioning will atrophy. These child workers, denied the opportunity for spontaneous self-directed activity, shut away from everything that can touch their interests or provoke their enthusiasm, with no opportunity for developing a reserve of energy—is it not the normal thing to expect that they should develop into either listless, calloused dullards or unstrung neurasthenics?"

PIGMIES AND GIANTS BY FEEDING

SIMPLY BY REGULATING the food of tadpoles, Dr. J. F. Gudernatsch, of New York, working in the laboratory of Prof. Alfred Kohn, of the University of Prague, Bohemia, has succeeded in growing tiny frogs and giant tadpoles at will. This result is attained by feeding the tadpoles the two best-known of the internal-secretion glands, the thyroid and the thymus. Thyroid feeding seems to stop increase in size, but to quicken development, so that the tiny larvæ, without growing larger, put out legs and turn into miniature frogs; while thymus feeding favors growth, but not development, so that the tadpoles fed upon this gland grow into giants while showing no tendency to take upon themselves frogs' estate. Says Dr. Gudernatsch, in substance, in a pamphlet describing his investigation:



PIGMIES AND GIANTS TO ORDER.

a. Thyroid-fed tadpoles turning into pigmy frogs.
b. Thymus-fed tadpoles turning into giants.

"The most striking and at the same time unquestionable results were attained by thyroid feeding. They were the same in all experiments. The influence of the thyroid food was such that it stopt any further growth, but, on the contrary, led to an abnormal diminution of the size in the animals treated, while simultaneously it accelerated the differentiation of the body immensely and brought it to a premature end. It was of little importance at which stage of differentiation the thyroid diet began or which kind of food had been given before. Under all circumstances the influence of the thyroid food became noticeable in a very short time.

"This influence must have been very strong, as can be concluded from two kinds of observations. First, within a very short time, three to five days after the beginning of the experiments, changes in the outer features of the animals were noticeable; second, the influence on all tadpoles of one group was uniform and rather parallel. While, for instance, in other groups not fed on thyroid the influence of the food became evident gradually, without abolishing the individual differences, so that the individuals of one group grew their hind legs, fore legs, etc., one after the other, often at intervals of many days; the thyroid diet, on the other hand, brought all the animals of one group within a few hours, not more than twenty-four, to the same stage of development. However, it can not be said that the individual differences were entirely abolished. The measurable signs of these differences, the intervals between the corresponding phases of development, were greatly reduced since the entire period of development was much shortened.

"One of the most peculiar features is that the time at which the feeding begins is of no importance as regards its results. The stages of development of the animals to be treated may be chosen, but always the same results will be obtained. Animals in different stages of development, others that had starved for many weeks, and still others that had before been fed on other substances were placed on thyroid diet with exactly the

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same results; within a few days the rapid differentiation of the body began. Thus extremely young or very old tadpoles could be forced to undergo their metamorphosis quickly.

"The second influence of the thyroid diet, the suppression of growth, is merely the consequence of the precocious development. As soon as thyroid food is given, the differentiation of the body begins. Hand in hand with the progressing metamorphosis goes, more than in the case in normal development, a reduction of the body mass (resorption of the tail, loss of water, therefore an increasing compactness of the body, etc.). The outcome of such precocious metamorphoses are then very small (pigmy) frogs.

"The thyroid showed still other peculiar influences on the behavior of the tadpoles. Toward the end of the metamorphosis the animals hardly moved about in the water. They were always lying quietly, generally on their backs. When disturbed they would move for a few seconds in a somewhat convulsive manner and then drop again to the bottom of the dish, while tadpoles fed on other material would swim about for a long time. The reason for this may be that the thyroid-fed tadpoles always began to reduce their tail before the extremities were at all or sufficiently strongly developed. The extremities, even if fully developed, were always extremely thin, merely threadlike, and could hardly be used for swimming a long time.

"The influence of the thymus diet on the development of the tadpoles was as evident as that of the thyroid, but less striking. The thymus food caused an accelerated growth beyond the normal (giant tadpoles), and at the same time it retarded or completely suppress the differentiation of the body. In doing so individual differences were very much emphasized, so that an interval of several weeks elapsed between the metamorphosis of the first and the last tadpole, while in normal development the difference amounted to days only. The strongest tadpoles, or, better, those which at the start of the feeding had progressed most in their development, were best able to keep pace with the control. Those, however, which were backward in their development at the time the thymus diet began stayed much behind the control, since they were attacked by the thymus at a less advanced stage of differentiation, and further because they remained longest on thymus diet.

"The thyroid and thymus diets were thus diametrically opposite in their influences. Their relative action, however, corresponds with the views held regarding the physiological properties of these organs. Experiments of the kind discust in this paper may perhaps give a direction for further studies toward a rational application of thymus and thyroid preparations."

We are informed that experiments in this country have confirmed in part the experiments above described.

A SUBSTITUTE FOR CEMENT—In a recent official report, United States Consul W. W. Masterson, of Harput, Turkey, states that in that country, where cement is hardly known, a substitute has been found that has met with good results when applied in filling crevices, covering joints, and for numerous other purposes. The mixture is satisfactory in water, but must be allowed to dry before it is submerged, says *The Electrical Review and Western Electrician* (Chicago, December 13), in a note on Consul Masterson's report:

"The mixture is slaked lime, linseed-oil, and cotton-fiber. Generally a hollowed-out stone is used, altho a flat, hard surface will answer, and the process is started by pouring the oil on a handful of cotton, after which the lime is dusted in. It is then kneaded until the whole is thoroughly mixed and about the consistency of dough. The more it is kneaded the better it becomes. This compound has undergone a severe endurance test at the Harput consulate. Two years ago the stone floor in the balcony on the north side of the house leaked in several places and rotted the woodwork supporting the balcony. The floor was finally taken up, new timber added, and the stone flags again put down. Between each stone this mixture was forced in and smoothed over the joints. It took several days for hardening, the oil spread out on the stones for about half an inch from each joint, leaving a slight mark, but the compound soon hardened like cement, and to-day the surface over the part where the stones are joined is as hard and smooth and water-tight as if cement had been used."

BUILDERS: OLD AND NEW

THAT THE AGE of the great cathedrals had its jerry-builders and grafters and incompetents, even as this present day, we are assured by a writer in *The Engineering Record* (New York, December 6). It is only the fit structures that have survived; a medieval building means to us a solid and enduring piece of work, but that is only because it is the enduring that endures; the other kind crumbles early and is forgotten. An architectural hornet's nest was recently stirred up by a writer in a London paper who bemoaned the passing of the craftsman from his one-time leadership, and lamented that the master builder of medieval times had given place to the mere architect of to-day. Says *The Record:*

"Granting that there were giants in those days who left behind them monuments of such eternal beauty that they have been the chief inspiration of all that has come after, it is by no means true that the merit belongs to the builder or the craftsman alone. The great work of antiquity was wrought by the combination of artist and mason in proportions now unknown, with time as their silent partner. However the creative mind began its career, its host was usually sleeping in the crypt it had planned a century or so before the building, as we know it, was finished. As to the most of medieval work, it has gone to well-deserved decay long since. We let our imaginations run riot in dreams of the faithful workman's loving artistry, forgetting the nameless and pestilent bunglers whose clumsy fingers wrought abominations in wood and stone. And few even of the masterpieces have escaped the stupid and ruthless meddling of the renovator, whether architect or builder by training.

"No, the old days were as full of bad design and worse execution as our own. The ruins of St. Mary's Abbey in York, for instance, show as vile a grade of rubble as any cheap contractor of the twentieth century could imagine, and the building tumbled easily into the decay it deserved. Some of the good and stable work of the past has happily remained to us and has served as a model from century to century. The ordinary architect of to-day makes fewer mistakes by copying it than by trusting to his own imagination. Whether his predecessor began as artist or as mason makes precious little difference.

"But before passing hasty judgment upon the architect of our own times, think a moment of the evil days upon which he has fallen. In the medieval times he must perforce know only the technic of masonry—the rest was his art. If he were building a church the fine stimulus of the Gothic was his inspiration, and his medium was craftsmanship in stone. To-day he must know masonry and concrete, structural steel and sanitary plumbing, lighting and heating, electric wiring and acoustics. The old congregation did not need to read and mostly couldn't, expected to be cold and generally was, could not understand the Latin of the service even if it chanced to hear it. Little need for wonder or blame then if the architect, having to be a Jack of all trades, bungles a goodly number of structures if he tries to cover the whole range single-handed. The wonder is not that he sometimes does badly, but that he ever succeeds in rising out of the turmoil into greatness.

"Besides all this he has to struggle against or make surrender to a complex commercialism that makes the machinery of construction terribly intricate. His predecessor did not have to plan for buying his stone from one source, his steel from another, and his woodwork from a third; he was not hounded by agents of patented devices nor pestered by circulars of supplies offering him 'the usual architect's commission of — per cent.' If he were a grafter it was by malice prepense, and not by daily temptation. All these things the architect of to-day has to endure, besides being called a slavish copyist if he turns to the best in antiquity and a commonplace innovator if he does not.

"His chief hope is in suiting himself as best he may to new conditions, calling in technical advisers on the details which he can not in the nature of things have time to master, even if he has the ability, standing the more firmly by the interests of his client as he confronts a regiment of subcontractors, and remembering that he must be artist before being engineer or contractor. Originality and resourcefulness are much more difficult to find than technical or constructional skill, and if the architect is to be more than a master mason or boss concrete-mixer it must be by the possession of these attributes. And looking about one can not but realize that art did not die with the Gothic nor perish with the Romanesque."

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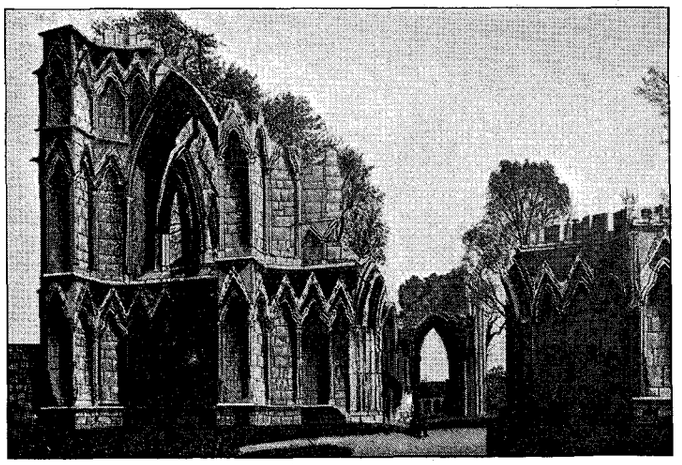

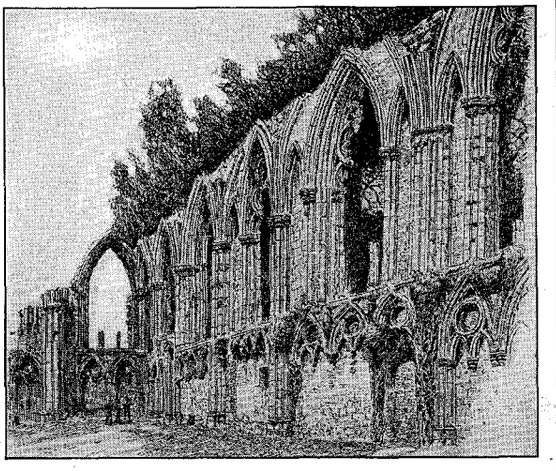

"THE OLD DAYS WERE FULL OF BAD DESIGN AND WORSE EXECUTION."

"The ruins of St. Mary's Abbey in York, for instance, show as vile a grade of rubble as any cheap contractor of the twentieth century could imagine, and the building tumbled easily into the decay it deserved."

THE LAST OF THE DARWINIANS

THE LAST SURVIVOR of the nineteenth-century group of British naturalists was Alfred Russel Wallace, who died a few days ago at the ripe age of ninety. In a sketch of Wallace contributed by Prof. Henry Fairfield Osborn, of Columbia University, to *The Popular Science Monthly* (New York, December), he is cited as the third link in a chain of "closely kindred spirits," of which the two first were Lyell and Darwin. Lyell's "Principles of Geology" (1832) inspired Darwin, who was followed by Wallace. Wallace, altho fourteen years Darwin's junior, advanced the theory of natural selection at the same time as Darwin. The two men, Professor Osborn tells us, were inspired by the same studies, tho Darwin was a university man and Wallace self-educated. "They enjoyed," we are told, "a similar current of influence from men, from books, and from nature." The way in which the idea of the new theory arose in the mind of each was practically the same. "The parallel," says Professor Osborn, "was extraordinary"; and he gives it in the following striking form:

DARWIN

"In October, 1838, that is, fifteen months after I had begun my systematic inquiry, I happened to read for amusement, 'Malthus on Population,' and being well prepared to appreciate the struggle for existence which everywhere goes on from long-continued observations of the habits of animals and plants, it at once struck me that under these circumstances favorable variations would tend to be preserved, and unfavorable ones to be destroyed. The result of this would be the formation of new species. Here, then, I had at last got a theory by which to work; but I was so anxious to avoid prejudice that I determined not for some time to write even the briefest sketch of it. In June, 1842, I first allowed myself the satisfaction of writing a very brief abstract of my theory in pencil, in thirty-five pages, and this was enlarged during the summer of 1844 into one of 230 pages."—Darwin's Autobiography, chap. II.

WALLACE

"In February, 1858, I was suffering from a rather severe attack of intermittent fever at Ternate, in the Moluccas; and one day, while lying on my bed during the cold fit, wrapt in blankets, tho the thermometer was at 88° Fahr., the problem again presented itself to me, and something led me to think of the 'positive checks' described by Malthus in his 'Essay on Population,' a work I had read several years before, and which had made a deep and permanent impression on my mind. These checks—war, disease, famine, and the like—must, it occurred to me, act on animals as well as man. Then I thought of the enormously rapid multiplication of animals, causing these checks to be much more effective in them than in the case of man; and while pondering vaguely on this fact there suddenly flashed upon me the idea of the survival of the fittest—that the individuals removed by these checks must be on the whole inferior to those that survived. In the two hours that elapsed before my ague fit was over, I had thought out almost the whole of the theory; and the same evening I sketched the draft of my paper, and in the two succeeding evenings wrote it out in full and sent it by the next post to Mr. Darwin."—Wallace's "My Life," p. 212.

In closing his account of Wallace's life, which was that of an active writer and thinker to the very last, Professor Osborn can not refrain from moralizing over what he calls "the pendulum of scientific opinion." He says:

"The discovery of a great truth such as the law of selection is always followed by an overvaluation, from which there is certain to be a reaction. We are in the midst of such a reaction at the present time, in which the Darwin-Wallace theory of natural selection is less appreciated than it will be in the future when there comes a fresh readjustment of scientific values.

"It is well to remember that we may not estimate either the man of science or his conclusions as of our own period, but must project ourselves in imagination into the beginnings of his thought and into the travails of his mind, considering how much larger he was than the men about him, how far he was an innovator, breaking away from the traditions of his times, how far his direct observations apart from theory are true and permanent, and how far his theories have contributed to the great stream of biological thought.

"Our perspective has covered a long, honorable span of sixty-five years into the beginnings of the thinking life of a natural philosopher whose last volume, 'The World of Life,' of the year 1911, gives as clear a portrayal of his final opinions as that which his first essay of 1858 portrays of his early opinions. [A still later volume on 'Social Environment and Moral Progress' appeared a few months ago.]

"We follow the cycle of his reflection beginning with 'adaptation' as the great mystery to be solved; in the middle and sanguine period of life, 'adaptation' is regarded as fully explained by natural selection; in the closing and conservative period of life 'adaptation' is again regarded in some of its phases as entirely beyond human powers of interpretation, not only in the evolution of the mental and spiritual nature of man, but in such marvelous manifestations as the scales of butterflies or the wings of birds.

"From our own intellectual experience we may sympathize with the rebound of maturity from the buoyant confidence of the young man of thirty-five who finds in natural selection the entire solution of the problem of fitness which has vexed the mind and aroused the scientific curiosity of man since the time of Empedocles. We have ourselves experienced a loss of confidence with advancing years, an increasing humility in the face of transformations which become more and more mysterious the more we study them, altho we may not join with this master in his appeal to an organizing and directing supernatural principle."

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LETTERS AND ART

"MONNA LISA'S" RETURN

MARK TWAIN once pointed a moral for all such thieves as the one who stole the "Monna Lisa" from the Louvre. He showed how easy it was to steal a white elephant, but how hard it became to get rid of it afterward. The "Monna Lisa" was a veritable white elephant, and with the whole world on the alert to find it after its disappearance, over two years ago, not the remotest art center where a likely customer could be found would avail the thief. He must be credited with a certain historic imagination, however, for he took the masterpiece back to the greatest fountainhead of Italian art and then, when publicly denounced, excused his act on the score of revenge for Napoleon's ravages among the art treasures of his native Italy. During the two years of mysterious waiting it must have been felt that the world's most famous painting, if not destroyed, as many had come to believe, would one day turn up. The latter consummation now ends in a triumphal progress home. Unnumbered thousands at Florence flock to see the lady with the smile. From here she continued her triumphal progress to Rome before setting out under honorable escort for Paris. Meantime it might be of esthetic value to review some of the public comments that this startling event in the art world has called forth. The New York *Times* prints this:

DO YOU FEEL AN EVIL SPELL?

"It has an atmosphere of indefinable evil," we are warned, and "if you look at it long enough . . . you will be glad to escape from its influence."

"It is a significant fact that the fame of Leonardo da Vinci's portrait of the wife of Giocondo is greater by far to-day than at any other time in the four hundred odd years of its existence. Enormous crowds assemble wherever it is exhibited. All the history and legend associated with the painting have become subjects of common talk the world over. Women in Italy are trying to imitate the mysterious smile of Monna Lisa and cosmetics are employed to reproduce her sallow complexion on the faces of the living. Variously gifted Leonardo enjoyed much fame in his lifetime and has been held in high repute among the initiate ever since, but never was he so famous as the theft and recovery of his greatest work have made him, 395 years after his death. How much more may be said of the increased fame of that almost unknown Florentine woman whom Leonardo made the subject of his ever-living picture! In spirit she travels in state through Italy and France, and the multitude assembles to do her honor. Florence, Rome, and Paris strive to outdo each other in rejoicing over the emergence of the counterfeit presentment of 'Monna Lisa' from its hiding-place.

"It might be impertinent to inquire what all this emotional excitement has to do with appreciation of the fine arts, how much of it is due to the prodigious advertisement of the large money value of the picture, how much to sheer curiosity, how much to the tendency of the multitude to follow common impulses, of crowds to swell crowds. In the case of the 'Monna Lisa' all this does not signify so much. That painted panel holds the very image of life. The vitality of the portrait surpasses all the other merits the critics of many ages of art criticism have discovered in it. That semblance of life must impress all who look upon the painting, however ignorant they may be of the principles of art. The 'Monna Lisa' is assuredly worthy of the tributes lately paid to it. There are few other pictures in the world so worthy."

What the bandying about of the name of the mysterious lady may mean to the commonalty of mankind is noted by the Boston *Traveler*, which takes toll of our habit of flippancy over losses tragic in other senses than the theft of a picture:

"Persons hereabouts, when they hear the name first spoken, are likely to confuse it with one of the missing young women, like Dorothy Arnold or Jessie McCann. But there was no poisoned needle for 'La Joconde.' She was ripped out of her frame by a sharp knife-blade, and the world which never hears of masterpieces took its first lesson in art. How much would a vaudeville manager offer for a chance to put 'Monna Lisa' on his circuit? But perhaps a rigid censorship would prevent Boston from her painted wiles."

Boston, this same paper declares, has had a lecturer "who appears to be a man of righteousness," who descanted on the

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"wickedness of Monna Lisa's smile," and declared it was "so surcharged with maliciousness that one could not long gaze upon her features without wishing to get away from her influence." Others report a similar utterance from Mr. Kane S. Smith in a lecture on "Beauty and Morality" at the University of London. He has called the fire of several of our newspapers, the Columbia *Record* being one:

"Only the other day, so far from reading the light of supreme feminine happiness in the famous smile, Kane S. Smith, a lecturer at the University of London, in speaking on 'Beauty and Morality,' contended that the painting of this divinity, before whose shrine generations have worshiped, is 'one of the most actively evil pictures ever painted, the embodiment of all evil the painter could imagine put into the most attractive form he could devise.' The lecturer admitted that it was an exquisite piece of painting, but said, 'if you look at it long enough to get into its atmosphere, I think you will be glad to escape from its influence. It has an atmosphere of indefinable evil.'

"The audience is stated to have applauded enthusiastically, but it is probable they would have applauded equally as heartily if the lecturer had found the influences of the picture good."

The famous passage from Pater, no more than the newer utterances of Kane Smith, will settle the problem of the smile, however, but the Indianapolis *News* reassures us:

"We are glad that she is going back to the Louvre, and some of us are doubtless glad that she can scarcely be threatening to go on the vaudeville stage. And that is a lure few famous ones can resist these days."

ANOTHER.

"Monna Lisa has been found."
"So! White Slavers again!"
—Boardman Robinson in the New York *Tribune*.

LITERARY BEACONS OF SOUTH AMERICA

SUCH Latin-American countries as Chile and the Argentine could furnish us something else beside the tango, doubtless, if we were in a mood to take it. Perhaps the tango, when it has run its course, will lead to more spiritual matters. There is a South-American literature of very considerable proportions, which the Chilean Minister to England enlarged upon before the Authors' Club, of London, at a recent meeting, and at the head of that literature stands one who figures for the Latin-American mind as Shakespeare does for England, Goethe for Germany, Molière for France, Dante for Italy, and Cervantes for Spain. Alonso de Ercilla was his name, and, says Señor Don Augustin Edwards, "the genius of Cervantes appraises his work in his immortal 'Don Quixote' as one of the three best books written in heroic verse in the language of Castile, and as one of the richest poetic gems possest by Spain." Tho he was of Spanish blood, "Chile claims him as the first of her poets, and it was in Chile that he was born into the light of immortality." With the glow of Latin exuberance he continues:

"Over there, in the dim, humid forests of Araucania, penetrating with fire and sword into the new dominions won for the crown of Spain by the intrepidity of the Conquistadores, contending against the bravest, most indomitable race of that country, a warrior-poet of generous heart, of fertile imagination and of the temper of steel, wrote the first epic poem that immortalized the heroism of a conquering nation, and of a nation that was defeated, but never subdued—wrote it seated under the oaks that shook to their ancient roots at the thunder of the conflict, and fell split by fire with their branches stretched skyward like arms imploring pity."

In order that we shall not be too surprized by the wealth of information our distinguished ex-President, now visiting these realms, may be expected to bring back, we may give attention to the account of other notable South-Americans that the London *Standard* quotes from Don Augustin's speech:

"Ercilla is not the only instance. Don Andres Bello, born in Venezuela, develops in Chile his powerful intellectuality. It is there that he carries on his work as a learned grammarian, an eminent jurist, an inspired poet, and an illustrious professor, illuminating Latin America with the flame of his multifarious talent. It must be admitted that Chile is not a thankless soil, but fecundates with its richest juices the literary seeds which the auspicious winds have carried thither from other countries, converting them into tall trees that cast a grateful shade. And if her adopted children have been illustrious, so also have her own sons. Chile can point with pride to Barros Arana as an historian, to Izidoro Errazuriz as an orator, to Zorobabel Rodriguez as an economist, and to Eusebio Lilo as a poet. A hundred years of order and of liberty have made possible in Chile the evolution of many intellects of the first rank.

"Community of idiom, territorial vicinity, and the political convulsions which agitated their country induced three famous Argentinos—Sarmiento, Vicente Lopez, and Alberdi—to enrich with their writings the literary patrimony of Chileans. Returning to their native land, they dedicated themselves to work which has survived their epoch, and in the company of the two Mitres (one the historian-politician, the other the critic and commentator), of inspired poets like Lugones, Hernandez, and Echeverria, and others, they created the literary annals of the Argentine Republic. Cuba can boast of Heredia as a poet; Mexico of historians like Antonio di Solis, of dramatic authors like Anastasio, Ochoa, and Eusibio Vela, and of poets like José Joaquin Pesado and Manuel Carpio. Colombia is fortunate to number among her sons Rufino José Cuervo, one of the glorious pillars of the Castilian tongue; Caro, who possest the paradoxical talent of being at one and the same time poet and statesman; Jorge Isaacs, the most popular of Latin-American novelists. Poets have been born in Ecuador who incarnate the exuberance of her superb scenery; and Peru is the cradle of Ricardo Parma, the most genuinely Latin-American author, creator of a kind of writing which will always have a place of honor in the literary annals of that continent.

"A comprehensive glance leads one to think that perhaps the literature of the Latin-American countries is passing through a period of transition. Without abandoning the old models of the Spanish classics, it has of necessity suffused itself with the environment in which it flourishes, and while it suffers a little from lack of local color, owing to the excessive influence and strong attraction exerted by French authors in particular, it acquires, also of necessity, new turns of phrase, new orientations, which arise from the mingling of races, from the peculiar necessities of the region, and from the traditions of each people."

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THE LAUREATE'S NEW EFFORT

PERHAPS because there isn't much for a Poet Laureate to do, thinks the New York *Tribune*, Mr. Bridges has looked up a new "job." He is leading an effort to rescue the English language from slovenly tongues. He has enrolled Mr. Thomas Hardy and the editors of the Oxford English Dictionary, besides sundry Oxford professors, in "a society of scholars," for the "encouragement of the use of pure English." Perhaps if a similar effort, begun in this country a few years ago, had had a laureate to lead it, we should have heard something more of the project after the organizing throes were over. It can't be that we were found out not to need reforming after all. Dr. Bridges is going to attack the English for saying "neycher" for "nature," "chiune" for "tune," "powing" for "pouring," the omission of the "h" from "wheel" and "when." "He would send Englishmen to Ireland and Scotland to learn their 'r' and 'h,'" says this editor, who, however, hasn't a great deal of encouragement to offer:

"There has been a chorus of praise for the movement. And yet the very praise has indicated the confusion and difficulty which face these restorers. The English that Johnson spoke has been stated as the ideal before the reformers. Yet some critics have scoffed at the idea that Johnsonian pronunciation was ideal. Also the Oxford source of the movement has led to sharp comments upon the lax standard of pronunciation upheld by the Concise Oxford Dictionary. That volume took pronunciation as its authors found it in every-day English speech, with some alarming results. Such versions as 'carry' for 'carriage,' 'mountin' for 'mountain,' 'jewll' for 'jewel,' and 'fored' for 'forehead,' were conspicuous.

"Altogether, we fear that Dr. Bridges is facing an almost insuperable task. The ways of tongues are unfortunately most difficult to change, even if you can agree on the standard to which they should conform. We wish him well. But the wells of English strike pretty deep—beyond the control of most societies of scholars, it has appeared in the past."

So far as the writing of English goes, even the *Pall Mall Gazette* doubts if much will be accomplished:

"The exigencies of various branches of every-day life require —even demand—the employment of jargon—medical, commercial, and so on. The standard of purity in writing can only be usefully held up before the eyes of the comparatively few who have the leisure and the capacity to write literary English.

"But the aim which Dr. Bridges has set before himself is to restore the tongue that Johnson spoke, rather than that which Johnson wrote. Here, we own, there is a world-wide scope for the activities of the society. We would not have them aim at a dead uniformity. Language is a living thing, and in all variations of tone and accent there is implicit a corresponding variation in the characteristics of the speakers. It would be disastrous if the whole country adopted the intonation of the pundit caste. May we say that there is room for doubt whether even Johnsonian pronunciation reflects the real 'well of English undefiled'? Even cockney, the abominable vulgarisms of which are half redeemed by its raciness, should be left in its proper sphere. What is detestable is the spreading of the vices of cockney speech into all parts of the country where cockney vivacity is often absent. What is desirable is to correct the growing tendency to slovenliness, as evident in the classes which pretend to be 'educated' as in those which do not, and the preservation of the distinctly English sounds, such as the 'r' and the 'h.'

"And we hope that the champions of our tongue will remember that correct speech depends on the correct training of the organs of speech. It is a matter of the eye, as well as of the ear—perhaps, rather of the eye than the ear. We have most of us been pestered in our youth by being made to learn that certain letters are dental, others labial, others sibilant, and so forth. If half the pains taken had been expended in showing us how to use the teeth, tongue, and lips to form the sounds, we should speak better than we do. Why do children acquire from the very start the pronunciation of their parents or their nurses? It is because their first efforts of speech are made by watching the mouths of those about them, and imitating what they see. He who does not receive the rich heritage of the English tongue as a little child shall in nowise enter therein."

A NEW "FOOL" FOR THE DRAMA

MODERN DRAMATISTS who would like to produce an original character might take a leaf from the editorial page of the New York *Evening Post*. There the subtle editorial writer points out that "it would be something of a distinction to be the first to adapt the Shakespearian fool to modern American conditions." He might be tried first in light comedy, it is suggested, and if successful there, would quickly find his way into worthier drama. The recommendation is especially made to "smart essayists" who in increasing numbers are "presuming to deal summarily with all knowledge." It is foreseen that this class will one day take to writing plays, "as every one does," and "instead of spinning their wit out through the full career of a hero, let them concentrate it upon a minor character to serve as a sort of chorus." Shakespeare's example is enforced in this wise:

"Tho Shakespeare even in comedy gave the 'fool' only a minor part, he seems to have felt with Jaques that for pure fun 'motley's the only wear.' After his day the fool fell into disuse; and if he may be said to have been revived at all, it has been at the hands of Bernard Shaw. But Shaw, for all his excellent nonsense, has taken the fool too seriously and made a hero of him. It would not be difficult to show that several of his characters embody the spirit of *Touchstone*, *Feste*, and others of that merry company. This is what must be meant when it is charged against Shaw that his personages, tho seemingly versed in the ways of human nature, have no sense of emotional values, and that therefore their comments on life are negligible. Like *Touchstone's* brain, theirs are as dry as the remainder biscuit after a voyage. Both sets of characters pretend to chaffer in the dry light of reason, where mere feeling never enters, and seemingly they are expert logicians. If *Touchstone* could convince the shepherd offhand that polished manners were an ample passport to the court, Mr. Shaw takes a whole play—'Galatea'—to show that the acquisition of a refined pronunciation of the English language is all that is needed to make a duchess of a flower-vender and an M.P. of a garbage-collector.

"Some might wish, indeed, that Shakespeare had given greater latitude to his fools, but he at least kept on the side of safety. There is, in any case, an excellent chance for something approaching the Shakespearian fool on the stage to-day. The difficulty with Shaw's way is that, being so elaborate and pretentious himself, he is met by equally elaborate and pretentious arguments to prove that he must be fooling. But the true fool, by admitting himself a fool, is disarming, and despite his protests may chance to earn a reputation for profundity; just as in 'Lear' the fool seems sometimes to be the only sane person on the stage."

Our present American conditions, asserts the writer, "are sighing for just such a minor personage, as may be seen by glancing at the usual method of dramatic satire:

"The ingredients of the play would be sure to be in part as follows: The son of a right liver would display a marked tendency to rakishness, after the manner of the traditional clergyman's son; and the marriage of an All-American center rush with the intercollegiate woman champion at high jumping would be blest by a son who at the final curtain would perish of nervous exhaustion. The play might awaken laughter, but, with others, it would excite a still greater zeal than exists at present for statistics. Now, any drama which sets its opponents running to the refuge of figures is bound to be futile. What is needed both for the pure fun of the thing, and to make eugenic faddists uncomfortable, is small doses of shrewd logic delivered by a character with whom it is impossible to take offense.

"The American stage seems peculiarly suited to some such equivalent of the Shakespearian fool as we have in mind. For our audiences have sufficient homogeneity to catch the casual satire. Owing to the fact that everybody reads the newspapers, and the newspapers publish everything, top gallery and orchestra circle have much the same knowledge of current events and are not far separated in respect to tears and laughter. At present, the typical American's conception of comedy is largely shaped by so-called musical reviews, the spirit of which has somewhat affected the comic parts in even dignified plays. Every one knows what the humorous specialties are. The courtesies of

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subway life, the integrity of the political boss, the casuistry of the married man supposed to be passing the evening at his office, the politest ways of selling gold bricks, the severe but vulnerable father, are grist to the comedian's mill. In so far as the compass of his part is concerned, he corresponds well enough to the fool. He is an on-and-off-the-stage character, and often has no more lines than, say, *Touchstone*. But he is a clown, not a fool, expert in clever tricks of countenance and intonation, and usually is also something of an athlete. He is dexterous in broad slap-stick humor, but knows nothing about the dry wit which makes the fool's stock in trade. Owing to the wide influence of these musical comedies, wit, strictly so-called, has almost disappeared from the American stage."

THE PRESS IN A DEMOCRACY

THE GENIUS of the American nation has been exhibited by President Wilson in a new and profoundly significant way, declares Mr. R. A. Scott-James, the author of a book on "The Influence of the Press." It is Mr. Wilson's "bold statement" that "he proposes to take the newspaper men into his confidence, to use them and enable them to use him" that arouses the enthusiasm of Mr. Scott-James, and leads him in the London *Daily Chronicle* to say that the President's act "shows an appreciation of the theory, practise, and possibilities of modern democracy such as no other leading statesman has revealed in his public speeches." A few weeks ago we quoted in the department of "Personal Glimpses" Mr. Scott-James's account of President Wilson's actual encounter with the newspaper men, their questioning and his thrust and parry. Now the English journalist philosophizes the matter and discusses how a President, or a party leader for that matter, can turn the press into an effective agency in the conduct of democratic government. We read:

"More than one American President has acquired in Europe the reputation of being the *enfant terrible* of public life. Theodore Roosevelt in particular had a way of rushing into thorny and complicated questions where the angels of European diplomacy feared to tread. But there is more method in the madness of President Wilson. He may yet prove to be, not the *enfant terrible*, but the philosopher-king, of the American democracy.

"He reveals in a very singular way the characteristic American habit of brushing away the hypocrisies of public life. I will not say that the Americans are not subject to the shams of private life as much as we are—perhaps even more than we are. But they very quickly see through the man on the pedestal, and drag him down if he behaves like a statue. There has been unsavoriness and corruption in American political life, but no American ever maintained the fiction that public life was free from stain. The United States, like every country rich in millionaires, suffers from the excesses of the 'smart set,' but no American ever pretended that plutocratic patronage served the purposes of democracy.

"In the same way they have never submitted themselves to our pet constitutional theory of the 'party system.' Parties they have had, but parties have never dominated politics, and there could be no more striking example of their freedom from the tyranny of the party idea than the crossing of votes between Republicans and Democrats at the recent Presidential election. President Wilson is attacking and exploding a false, and conspicuously English, conception of democracy which identifies its welfare with the welfare of parties. 'They may go to pieces, or they may hold together. . . . A party has no vitality whatever unless it is an embodiment of something real in the way of public opinion and public purpose.'

"For two hundred years the English nation has encouraged the fiction that government by parliamentary representation is representative of the people. All through the nineteenth century our public life has been conducted upon the supposition that an appeal to the electorate results in an expression of the will of the people. President Wilson is under no such misapprehension. An appeal to the electorate, as he understands it, only results in the return of a particular party or a particular man, to whom power is given for a certain number of years. But democracy can not be content with that, and never has been content with it so far as democracy has had any reality at all. The mandate being given, it still remains to interpret the mandate; to put into execution the thousand and one things that crop up day by day and could not have been foreseen or determined by so vague a process as a general election. A popular Government, that is to say, a Government which as far as possible puts into execution the real will of the nation, which acts upon the most powerful, collective impulses that exist, must at every moment be in touch with opinion, must be responsive to the currents of feeling which run in this way and in that."

President Wilson sees that "the press, and particularly the popular newspaper press, is the only register of opinion which is always there; reflecting every change, representative, in its infinite variety, of all shades of thought and feeling." Further:

"It is not that the press is important in itself; it is not that the journalists, as journalists, matter. They are only the instruments, the mechanism, but by means of them the happenings of every day are made known to the whole literate nation; it is part of their business to convey, as news, the views of any group of people who are able to make themselves articulate. In reports of speeches, in interviews, in special articles, varieties of representative opinion, are put before the public, and the reading public in its turn is necessarily studied so that it may be given what may prove to be acceptable.

"Even the old English Whig aristocracy was to some extent compelled to recognize the power of the press. It conferred upon it the title of the 'Fourth Estate,' and did not refuse to court the favor of the more powerful editors. But in the nineteenth century the chief readers of newspapers were the middle classes. The majority of the nation was still impervious to the effect of the written word; it was unrepresented, unexprest, in the newspapers, which supported the Government in an exclusively aristocratic, plutocratic, or middle-class policy. The press was still oligarchic and 'respectable,' and Ministers did not disdain to have dealings with newspapers which appealed to their own class, and not to the crowd.

"Our English Ministers of to-day, even members of our own Liberal Cabinet, have not overcome the old prejudice against those not of their own class, against the democracy, and consequently against the papers which appeal to the democracy. They have not realized, as President Wilson has realized, that the popular newspapers are every day in touch with the great majority of the nation; that they only exist because to some extent they please the majority; that they are every day endeavoring to report those events which interest the people, that in the act of conveying news they are expressing as much as possible of the national life, that they are the means of quick and simultaneous communication between men and men all over the country—imperfectly, perhaps, but more effectively than any other agency, giving articulation to the feelings and impulses of the crowd.

"A statesman who neglects the popular newspapers is like a doctor who might ignore the pulse of his patient. President Wilson understands the power of the press—its importance as a register of facts and opinions—as the only constantly heard voice of the democracy. That is why he announces his intention of taking it into his confidence, and asking as much from it in return. 'The only way I can succeed is by not having my mind live in Washington. . . . Your interest is simply to see that the thinking of the people comes pressing in all the time on Washington.'

"That is a profoundly important democratic pronouncement. It would be a great thing if English statesmen would see that the only way they can succeed is by not 'having their minds live in Westminster.'"

DOES PADEREWSKI POUND?—Thus is the question put concerning the idol of yesterday. And, says *The Musical Courier* (New York), a mighty chorus answers "yes":

"Even *The Evening Post* admits it, but tries to excuse Paderewski on the ground that Rubinstein, Beethoven, and Liszt also pounded. That is no excuse. Pounding on the piano never is music to the listener. Tone-production forced to such a degree that it violates the strings and action of a piano is nothing but mere noise. When Paderewski puts a first-class and perfectly constructed piano out of tune by pounding upon it, he is doing something inartistic—with all due respect to the hammering of Rubinstein, Beethoven, and Liszt."

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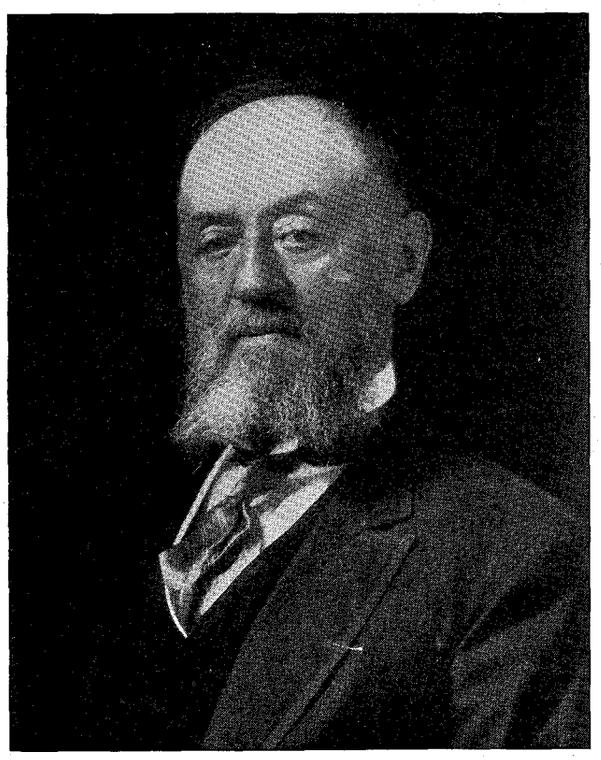
RELIGION AND SOCIAL SERVICE

A JEW REDEEMING JERUSALEM

NEW YORK has imprest a Boston writer as decidedly "growing better" when all in one week it can raise above four millions for Christian Association purposes, sees "a rich woman of the Newport set" become a Christian missionary to the Philippines, and witnesses the retirement of one of its richest Jewish merchants from business—but not to a life of ease. Mr. Nathan Straus, it is announced, intends to "better the Holy Land and try to modernize and improve



NATHAN STRAUS,

Who has retired from business to devote his remaining life to better the condition of Jerusalem "and make it a livable place."

Jerusalem and make it a livable place." He has an imposing record of good works, and these, supplemented by what he has in prospect, will round out a full life of benevolence. Briefly stated:

"His chief going benevolences are: (1) Pasteurizing milk as a preventive of tuberculosis and distributing it at about one-half cost; (2) Preventorium for Consumptives at Farmingdale, N. J.; (3) Jerusalem operations, which include (*a*) Nathan Straus Relief Bureau and Soup Kitchen, (*b*) Pasteur Antihydrophobia Institute, (*c*) International Health Bureau (now aided in support by six nations).

"His intentions for extending good works includes: (1) Inducing cities, especially throughout the United States, to require pasteurization of milk as a prevention of tuberculosis; (2) establishing a pure-water-supply system in Jerusalem, in which he asks aid to the extent of $100,000 a year for five years; (3) modernizing the city of Jerusalem, which he refers to as the old home-place of his race."

Mr. Straus is reckoned to have given away $2,000,000 already, but what his future plans involve may not be stated as yet in terms of cash. He purposes "the entire modernization of a city which many races and at least three religions have fought for—which all Christendom and all Israel holds in solemn veneration, yet which has been allowed to fall into deplorable conditions." In the Boston *Transcript* is an article signed by the initials "F. C.," giving in more detail the project, its inciting causes, and some of the features to be realized:

"Mr. Straus is broad, kind, able, systematic, persistent, resourceful. To the work he will devote all his time, and he brings to it imagination—and obviously a deep devotion, which dates from the sinking of the *Titanic*, when his brother Isidor went down, and Isidor's wife, arm in arm with him, refusing rescue, saying, 'We have been so long together we can not separate now.'

"Nathan Straus had just been to Palestine. He had told press correspondents in Rome: 'You know I am non-denominational, altho I believe that no preacher of the gospel of any denomination should undertake to convey a great spiritual message to any sect without first experiencing the extraordinary religious sensibility which a visit to Palestine will give him. It is a wonderful experience, a necessary part of his education, to immerse himself in the remarkable atmosphere of religious feeling which pervades the Holy Land. The pilgrims who go there in great numbers from all over the world do so to purge themselves of all material experiences, to justify the spiritual impulses of their nature.'

"Still he was himself bewildered there by the warring creeds, mutual hatred, where modern soldiers guard the Christian Holy Sepulcher to keep peace between Christian denominations, and the zeal of Moslems finds vent in killing now and then some wretched Jews. Of the *Titanic* tragedy he said:

"'In the *Titanic* tragedy all creeds were at least united in the brotherhood of death.

"'If one could only hope for a brotherhood of life!

"'Why wait for death to teach us the lesson of human fraternity?'

"If you know what Arthur Brisbane, the journalist and son of a Baptist minister of Providence, stands for, you know very nearly what Nathan Straus stands for—they have been closest friends for years. Having perhaps indicated the spirit in which Mr. Straus enters upon his supreme work, the rest may be left to statements by himself, the son who is to take a year's training in Palestine, the wife who has helped him, and a young woman lately back from Jerusalem."

Mr. Straus himself has given but a brief statement of his projects, and that is comprehended in these words quoted by the present writer:

"The needs of Palestine are very great. I have done all that a man of my means can afford, but it is only a mite to what could be accomplished if sufficient funds were available. Whoever comes forward and supplies the means will be instrumental in creating a resurrected Holy Land again flowing with milk and honey.

"I went to Jerusalem last year because I was drawn there by associations of the Holy Land. I found conditions that appalled me. Starvation and disease held the people in their grip. I did what one man could do to relieve the unfortunate, establishing a health department for Palestine, and soup-kitchens in Jerusalem at which 330 people are fed daily.

"Jerusalem stands on a hill, and there is every reason why it should be made as healthful and delightful a place to live in as the most modern city in the world. What is chiefly needed is modern water-works. There is plenty of water to be had if proper pumping stations were erected. At the present time water is the most precious possession of the household. It is kept in cisterns under lock and key; every drop of it is valuable, because there is no water-system available. The defects of the sanitary arrangements of the city on this account are terrible.

"In Jerusalem there is only one good hotel, and what capital is invested there is mostly foreign. There is some rumor that a trolley-line is to be built from Jerusalem to Jaffa, which is being financed, I believe, by Belgian capital. There is absolutely no American money invested anywhere in Palestine,

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and yet there should be, because the country is fruitful. I have seen no better orange groves anywhere than in Palestine, and, besides, the world owes a tribute to the historic features of the Holy Land."

The work under way and to be accomplished in Jerusalem is described by Miss Eva Leon Gottheil, sister of Professor Gottheil, of Columbia University, who returned a few weeks ago from an inspection of the scene:

"Because the Holy Land is sacred to all, regardless of race or religion, we planned to aid the poor, whether Christians, Jews, or Mohammedans. As it is now, the Christian missionaries aid the poor Jews at the expense of the poor Christians because they hope to convert the former.

"To remedy this condition, Mr. Straus founded a soup-kitchen where all the poor could be fed, especially the old and feeble who could not work. Every hungry person who calls at the soup-kitchen is given a bowl of nourishing soup and several pieces of bread. In case they want to take it home with them they are given a double portion for other members of the family.

"One of the greatest difficulties we had to contend with was to find work even for those who were willing to work. To this end Mr. Straus founded a mother-of-pearl factory last September, where mementoes are manufactured of that material for tourists to take home. About eighty men and twenty-five girls were given employment by this means.

"For the nurses' settlement a house was purchased, with a garden surrounding. As there are no stores in Jerusalem, I had to design every bit of furniture, which was then made by native carpenters, who are very skilful workmen.

"At first we had to overcome the ignorance and superstition of the inhabitants, of whom two-thirds are Jews. We did this through the schools, because we could reach the children much easier than the grown folks. There are about 9,000 pupils in the Jerusalem schools.

"The greatest scourge in Jerusalem is trachoma, and until we came here the disease was allowed to run its course until blindness resulted. Fully 30 per cent. of the people are afflicted with trachoma, which is contagious. To combat this disease, we engaged a European eye specialist and an assistant, and altho the work has been under way but a short time, there has been a marked improvement.

"Another building was purchased and fitted up for the household school, where girls between fourteen and sixteen years of age are taught domestic science. Most of the homes in Jerusalem are very dirty and untidy. The people are, too, but they can not be blamed very much because water over there is a luxury. The inhabitants depend entirely on the rainfall between October and May.

"In the household school the girls are taught how to keep their rooms tidy, how to wash and iron their clothes, how to sew, and how to cook. In this way they are being equipped to become better wives for the members of the various colonies established by Baron de Rothschild throughout the Holy Land. They speak the historical Hebrew—not Yiddish—and are taught in that language.

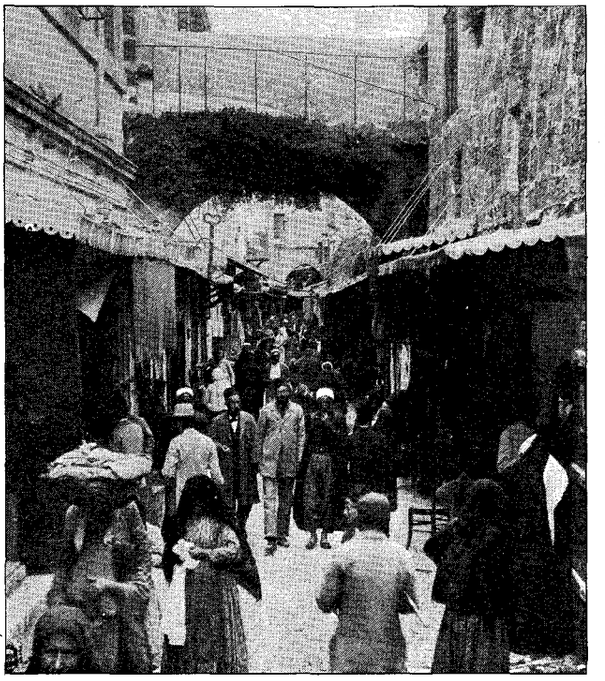
"Another reform instituted by Mr. Straus was the cleaning of the street leading to the 'Wailing Wall,' which is part of the ruins of the Temple of Solomon, where the people go to pray. Until a short time ago this street was one of the filthiest in all Jerusalem, but at Mr. Straus's orders and expense it is now being swept three times a day and kept in perfect condition."

Mr. Straus's idea of brotherhood has not confined itself to help of the needy before his eyes or of his own race. He rushed quantities of food, clothing, and medical supplies to Messina after the earthquake of 1909. In his methods of charity, says the writer, he is wholly modern:

"Having set up a board of health in Palestine modeled after that of New York, schools, and curative and preventive methods of treating disease based upon metropolitan examples, he will no doubt first, on reaching Jerusalem next month, make a sociological 'survey,' and base his further procedure on what that discloses—determining whether the next needs are waterworks for the city, orchards for the country, vaccination against typhoid, a campaign against mosquitoes and malaria, and generally discovering why people are sick and sorry and starving in that most appealing city of which the Psalmist said: 'If I forget thee, let my right hand forget its cunning.'"

CATHOLIC BIBLICAL REVISION

THE SAME IMPATIENCE that characterizes the Protestant mind respecting the English versions of the Scriptures has not filled his Catholic brother. The Douai version has stood side by side with the King James, and few "revised" versions have undertaken to supplant it. Without assuming so much as that even now, yet it is interesting to Protestant as well as Catholic minds to see Catholic priests putting forth a new English translation of the Scriptures made direct from the original languages of the Bible. Doubtless the Catholic press will give the newcomer due notice, but the first that falls under our eye is in *The Continent* (Chicago). The present standard English Catholic Bible, so Mr. Henry



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JERUSALEM NOT THE GOLDEN.

View of one of the congested streets of the ancient city that Mr. Straus is trying to give some modern improvements.

J. Weber reminds Protestant readers, was published at Douai as long ago as 1610. But this translation, we are told, was "based on the Vulgate solely" and reproduces "its faults and shortcomings." According to Mr. Weber, "more than 200 years passed before another version was attempted, because, according to the canon law, the Douai version must be used when the epistles and gospels are read in the Catholic Church." It is recalled that the first translation from the original languages made under Catholic auspices was the work of the historian, John Lingard, and was published in 1836. In 1893, it would seem, "Leo XIII. encouraged the study of the original texts and thereby initiated the revival of Biblical studies in the Catholic Church," and "this viewpoint of the Holy See probably led an American Dominican, Rev. F. A. Spencer, to issue in 1898 another translation of the four gospels from the Greek direct, with reference to the Vulgate."

Now comes the latest version, with the Church's approbation, bearing the "*nihil obstat*" of the Roman censor, the "*imprimatur*" of Cardinal Farley, and undertaken "with the approval of the Cardinal archbishop (of Westminster) and the English hierarchy." The editors, we learn from *The Continent*, are both Jesuits: Rev. C. Lattey and Rev. Joseph Keating. Their

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work wins almost unqualified approbation from the Protestant writer we are quoting, who says:

"The first part translated and published comprises the epistles to the Thessalonians. The text of Westcott and Hort has been made in general the basis of the translation. We note with pleasure that in the critical notes appended such Protestant scholars as Frame ('Introduction'), Deissmann ('St. Paul'), Moulton ('Grammar of New Testament Greek'), Dalman ('Words of Jesus'), are mentioned in a perfectly fair spirit. The editors frankly declare: 'The great advances made in textual criticism, the light thrown upon New Testament Greek by the Egyptian papyri, and the existence of many needless obscurities and faults in the current version (the Douai), all demand a more accurate translation, if the exhortations of the Holy See to a more frequent and fruitful perusal of the sacred writings are to meet with general acceptance.' . . . Fathers Keating and Lattey announce their new version as 'The Westminster Version' and have dedicated it to the archbishop of Westminster. . . . . .

"The letters to the Thessalonians offer no opportunity for the discussion of the peculiar tenets of the Protestant versus the Catholic Church on repentance as opposed to penance, faith, and good works, justification, etc. But these epistles reveal Paul's eschatology. On 1 Thessalonians 4 : 17 the Catholic editors remark: 'St. Paul plainly means that the just who are alive at the last day shall pass into glory without dying. Doubtless the tribulation of those days will have freed them from any need of purgatory.' They maintain that St. Paul expected that he himself would see the final end. They directly repudiate the Douai translation of 1 Corinthians 15 : 51: 'Behold I tell you a mystery. We shall all indeed rise again; but we shall not all be changed,' and correctly render: 'We shall not all die, but we shall all be changed.'"

Further differences from the Douai version are noted in certain instances of the use of "missionaries" instead of "apostles," "love" instead of "charity," "winning of salvation" instead of "purchasing of salvation."

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COMMANDER EVANGELINE BOOTH,

The Salvation Army leader who shows why the capitalist owes his gratitude and support to her organization.

THE CAPITALIST'S DEBT TO THE SALVATION ARMY

WHAT the Salvation Army does for the drunkard and the man out of a job is so evident that the capitalist's debt to these militant Christians is not so generally recognized. Commander Evangeline Booth, of the Army, however, believes it is time for capitalists, particularly employers of labor, to recognize what the Salvationists are doing for them. Because the Army "is making tens of thousands the world over of honest, sober, consistent, to-be-depended-upon workingmen," "because of this great contributive feature to capital's interest, if for nothing higher," she asserts in a recent issue of *The War Cry*, "the capitalist should support the movement." First of all, she continues, "the Salvation Army deals with the man who is a wastrel—the man who is wasting and wasted."

"Thousands of such have already been most effectually dealt with in that their lives have been transformed from the idle and impoverishing consumption of former days to a healthy production.

"Whatever might be said in support of the idea of limiting production, it is nevertheless an economic axiom that waste is wrong, and this is specially so in the realm of manhood, and necessarily the saving of these men is of great benefit to the community. Labor is taxed most heavily in order to support those who had hitherto been doing nothing toward their own livelihood. Whether it be by means of a despicable foraging or through the medium of the workhouse or some penal institution, the fact is that a vast crowd of non-producers have been, and are, consuming much that the army of labor secures by its toil. The Salvation Army deals with these, and deals with them in such a way that they are no longer a burden to the community; but, on the contrary, they rise to carry their share of the community's burden. This is a magnificent work, but the general recognition of it is somewhat slow."

Then, too, "the Salvation Army eliminates or lessens the probability of accident by removing one of its chief causes—strong drink—from the life of the man it touches." Commander Booth thinks that little need be said in support of this statement, for "this bane, with its dissipating effects, is known to be the reason for such a large portion of the wreckage by accident that the putting of it out of the life of the workingman cannot fail to contribute much to the value of both property and life." And she goes on to tell the story of an efficient engineer who lost his job through drink, fell to the lowest depths, and was rescued and put back among the world's dependable workers by the Salvation Army. Such, we are reminded, "is the work of this movement, and what an immense benefit to Labor it must be when you remember this case given is but one of thousands."

The Salvation Army is a valuable friend to the employer of labor, we read further on, since it "makes the toiler honest in that it bestows what is not often inherent with him—an honest heart." Now Commander Booth, as she carefully explains, is not "making anything in the nature of an insidious comparison between the toiler and anybody else." But,

"It is a sad and simple fact, as well as a Biblical truth, that the 'heart is desperately wicked, and deceitful above all things.' That is the native condition, whether it be the heart of the poorest workingman or the heart of a millionaire, and as a consequence often the laborer does not consistently work when not watched by his master. . . . When the advice we give is followed, and the truths we preach become operative in a man's life, the earliest effect is that the subject at once begins to do unto others as he would they should do unto him, and consequently he will work just as faithfully without an overseer as with one, also the quality of his work under his own scrutiny will equal or surpass that which would obtain under the most exacting oversight. His disposition having been changed, all his practises are now built upon the eternal principles of righteousness and truth. It is simply thoroughness illustrated by the saved servant-girl who said she swept under the mats and rugs and in the corners after she got converted, instead of satisfying herself with sweeping round them."

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REVIEWS OF NEW BOOKS

CLARA LOUISE KELLOGG'S MEMOIRS *

Reviewed for THE LITERARY DIGEST by

JEANNETTE L. GILDER

THERE is no one more easily forgotten than a singer or an actor. Their fame, while it may have been of the greatest, is ephemeral. Generations have heard of Jenny Lind, but that was more because of P. T. Barnum's advertising of the Swedish singer than because of the beauty of her voice. The name of Jenny Lind is a household word even to-day, all because of her connection with the great circus man. There are other singers who probably had as good, if not better, voices, but only a few remember them to-day. It is, therefore, an excellent thing for the reputation of an artist, musician, or actor to leave a book, which will keep his or her memory green.

Twenty-five years ago or more, the name of Clara Louise Kellogg was known not only from one end of this country to another, but in England, Russia, and the German Empire. Now only the older generation remembers Miss Kellogg when she was the great American prima donna. Few know that she is still living, still alert and vigorous, and that even to-day she can sing a song in a manner to thrill her hearers. Any one who has heard Miss Kellogg, or Mme. Strakosch, as she is now, talk has besought her to write her memoirs. Finally she succumbed to the entreaties, and the result is a volume which for variety, vivacity, and raciness has few rivals. Miss Kellogg writes as she talks, easily, wittily, and with a style unspoiled by training. Not only is her book interesting because of what it tells one about the singers, the writers, and the many distinguished people that she has met during the course of her life, but because of what she says of her art. Miss Kellogg took her art seriously. She studied as a singer must to make the success that was hers. She gave up all the amusements and pleasures that usually fall to the lot of a young girl to devote her time to musical study. Not only did she study music, voice and piano, but she studied languages, and everything she read was along the line of her chosen profession.

Clara Louise Kellogg was born in Sumterville, South Carolina, in 1842. Her people, however, were of New England, both of her parents having been born and brought up in Connecticut. Her father was at the time of her birth a schoolteacher, and he was trying his luck in the South. He did not remain there very long, so that Miss Kellogg, while born in South Carolina, was brought up in New England, and naturally she inherited the New England characteristics of her parents.

She tells us in her memoirs that when she was ten months old she sang a tune, not a very elaborate one, but a negro melody that she caught from her colored "mammy." Her music was honestly come by, for both sides of her family were musical, tho not professional. When her family moved north and settled in Birmingham, Conn., her father played the flute in the town choir and her mother played the organ. Her maternal grandmother, whom she describes as "a woman with a man's mind," was a good musician also, and taught thorough-bass in her day and generation. There was no idea of the little Clara Louise becoming a singer when she was a child, but her parents made every effort to have her hear singing for the better cultivation of her musical taste. "I am grateful to them for doing so," writes Miss Kellogg, "as I believe that singing is largely imitative, and that, while singers need not begin to train their voices very early, they should as soon as possible familiarize themselves with good singing and with good music generally. The wise artist learns from many sources, some of them quite unexpected ones." Mme. Adelina Patti once told Miss Kellogg that she had caught the trick of her best "turn" from listening to Faure, the barytone.

Miss Kellogg studied music in New York with Italian masters, and made her début at the Academy of Music in 1861 as *Gilda* in "Rigoletto." Before this she had sung in concerts on tour with Brignoli, the tenor; Ferri, the barytone; Susini, the basso, with Mme. Colson as prima donna, a wonderfully fine company, the picked singers of their day. She sang four times a week and received $25 each time, that is $100 for the week. "Not bad for inexperienced seventeen," she writes. Her mother always traveled with her and never let her out of her sight, not only when she was in her teens, but until the very end, the mother was as much a part of the company as the daughter—a woman of strong character and many accomplishments.

Miss Kellogg was the first prima donna to dress her parts consistently; in the old days prima donnas drest in the fashion of the period, not the period in which the opera was laid, but in which it was sung. This did not appeal to the artistic instincts of Miss Kellogg, and she drest her parts as she believed they were intended to be drest. In the days when hoop-skirts were worn, opera-singers appeared on the stage in those monstrosities of fashion. Miss Kellogg's sense of the fitness of things would not allow her to follow this convention, and she shocked managers, and sometimes audiences, by wearing costumes that were not what tradition called for, but what common sense demanded.

After making a successful appearance in this country, both in opera and concert, Miss Kellogg sang with equal success in opera in London, Vienna, and St. Petersburg. She created the rôle of *Marguerite* in Gounod's "Faust" in this country, and of *Mignon* in Ambroise Thomas's opera of that name. Later in life she organized an opera company of her own and produced Wagner's "Flying Dutchman" in America, and was the first prima donna to sing *Aïda* and *Carmen* in English.

Young men and women with voices, who hope to succeed in a musical career, will do well not only to read these memoirs, but to take their lesson to heart. Everything that Miss Kellogg says about the art of singing it is worth while to remember. She never spoke wiser words than are to be found in this paragraph:

"I have spoken of how hopeless it is for an opera-singer to try to work emotionally or purely on impulse; of how futile the merely temperamental artist becomes on the operatic stage. Yet too much stress can not be laid on the importance of feeling what one does and sings. It is in just this seeming paradox that the truly professional artist's point of view may be found. The amateur acts and sings temperamentally. The trained student gives a finished and correct performance. It is only a genius—or something very near it—who can do both. There is something balanced and restrained in a genuine prima donna's brain that keeps her emotions from running away with her, just as there is at the same time something equally warm and inspired in her heart that animates the most clear-cut of her intellectual work and makes it living and lovely. Sometimes it is difficult for an experienced artist to say just where instinct stops and art begins."

It is very difficult to give an adequate idea of the charm and interest of this book in a comparatively short review. All I can hope to do is to whet my readers' appetite for the whole book, which it would be a pity for any one interested in music to miss.

THE GERMAN EMPEROR

Shaw, Stanley. William of Germany. With a Frontispiece. 8vo, pp. 395. New York: The Macmillan Co. $2.50 net.

William II. was born in Berlin fifty-four years ago, and ascended the throne in 1888, and thus has reigned for a quarter of a century. He certainly is the most remarkable man now occupying such a position among the rulers of Europe. His position is especially unique from a political point of view. In Germany there is no government, in the English or American sense, with its headquarters in the capital. The Emperor believes devoutly and tries to carry out the dictum of the French king, *L'état, c'est moi.* "I am Germany," he seems to say. "Heaven has given the royal house of Hohenzollern a set of subjects as a free gift," and the Hohenzollerns give the people a parliament with the opportunity of making laws which they have no power to enforce. If the Reichstag does not carry such laws as the Emperor wishes, he dissolves what ostensibly claims to be a free assembly.

Mr. Shaw has given an excellently condensed account of this autocratic system, which has worked so admirably in giving to the ruler and his people their "place in the sun." The divine right of kings has never so calmly, confidently, and wisely been asserted as it has been in the hands

* **Memoirs of an American Prima Donna.** By Clara Louise Kellogg (Madame Strakosch). New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. Illustrated. $2.50 net.

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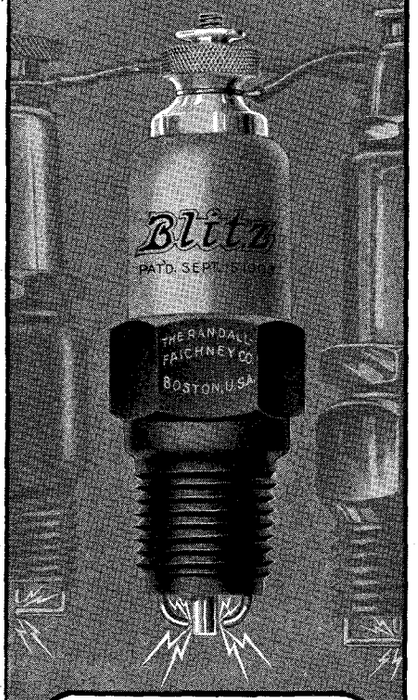

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of William II., who has guided his country to a height of prosperity whose foundations are firmly rooted in the imperial will. While the author of this clear and in many ways excellent piece of biographical history has been somewhat handicapped by the fact that his subject is still living, and his private life and correspondence, revealing his more intimate personal disposition and relationship, have yet to be communicated to the world, nevertheless we have a truthful and sufficiently long account of one of the most sagacious, patriotic, and successful rulers who have ever sat upon a European throne.

William II. was brought up by a mother who inherited many of the solid and conservative qualities of Queen Victoria. He is a soldier, and Mr. Shaw has carefully followed his life and doings since he "dropt the pilot," the mighty Bismarck, and undertook to steer the ship of state himself. Altho the book must be regarded as written from the outside, it gives a good account of the diplomacy of the chancellors who succeeded the man of blood and iron. The Morocco and Agadir incidents, German expansion in Africa and Asia, are fully dealt with as details in the Kaiser's plans for further German expansion, even tho the matter has necessarily somewhat of the lightness and thinness of journalism.

BOOKS ON CIVIC BETTERMENT

Munro, William Bennett. The Government of American Cities. Cloth. Pp. ix–401. New York: The Macmillan Co. $2.25 net.

No longer does the constitution-maker indulge in mountain-top perorations on philosophical rights of man. He sits in a professor's chair and teaches young men by lecture and print and example how "our town" may be run, and since forty-six out of every hundred in America's population live in "our town" or some other one, municipal politics and life are of national importance. What is more, "our town" is trying not to run itself on the hit-or-miss rule-of-thumb method, but to learn by the successes and failures of other towns. Much literature has begun to appear, and much of it is very worth while. Of recent importance are these two books with titles so similar. Fortunately they treat of complementary phases of the same subject, and form distinctive and serviceable additions to the American municipal awakening. Dr. Munro, who is Professor of Municipal Government at Harvard, presents a book which will serve excellently as an introductory study for the serious student. He deals with the fundamental factors of structure and organization rather than the administrative process. Says he, "In an age when men appear far too ready to proceed with a diagnosis and to prescribe remedies without much preliminary study of the anatomy and physiology of city government, too much stress on the importance of the later branches can scarcely be laid." After two interesting introductory chapters on "American Municipal Development" and "The Social Structure of the City," Dr. Munro discusses the relations between the city and the State and the rights and responsibilities of municipalities. He then devotes three chapters to city elections and politics. Administrative anatomy, divided into mayor, council, departments, and employees—the older and more usual physiology—is followed by a discussion of a recent organism—commission government, and the surgical methods of direct legislation and the recall. The final chapter on municipal reform and the reformers gives one an excellent perspective of reform movements.

Beard, Charles A. American City Government. A survey of newer tendencies. Illustrated. Cloth. Pp. ix-420. New York: The Century Co. $2.

Dr. Beard's book, as its subtitle indicates, gives us a rapid and illuminating introduction to some of the newer aspects which municipal activity is showing. It reminds one in some ways of the educational budget exhibits which have appeared, except that it shows more clearly than they what opportunities there are. Some suggestive chapters are "Raising and Spending the City's Money," "Guarding the City Against Crime and Vice," "The Streets of the City," and "City Planning." It is more popular in form than Dr. Munro's book, omitting footnotes and including only a brief bibliography. Dr. Munro's book is very thoroughly supplied with good foot-notes, and a well-arranged list of references follows each chapter.

Howe, Frederic C., Ph.D. European Cities at Work. Illustrated. Cloth. Pp. 370. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.75 net.

The failure of the American city was never made more evident than in this book of Dr. Howe's. The contrast between the conditions and management of German cities and our own is vividly discomforting to Americans. Dr. Howe would call it the failure of individualism and would say that municipal socialism is the secret. Let no one be scared by that little word; read first what the social spirit—the "community living"—of German cities does. A quotation from a German municipal expert is illuminating:

"City administration in Germany is becoming the science of community-living. We are not content alone with the idea of efficiency, of honesty, of running our cities as a business man runs his business. We have grown beyond that idea. The city is far more than a business affair. It is much more than a political agency. It is an agency for social welfare with unexhausted possibilities. Our cities are trying to utilize art and science, the improvements of steam and electricity in the service of the people. We are aiming to socialize industry and knowledge for the common good. This is the new motive of municipal administration. We have learned by experience that this can only be done when the community controls property for the welfare of the people."

An example of this last principle is the action of Budapest when a bakers' combine threatened to raise the price and reduce the loaf. The city put up a municipal bakery, and the combine had to come to the price and size of the city's loaf. No fighting to get an unenforceable aldermanic statute and a parceling out of dummy inspectors to political heelers! Dr. Howe's book is full of such practical suggestions in all lines of city life gathered in chapters on "Cities for People," "Protecting the Worker," "New Sources of Revenue," "Frankfort-on-the-Main—An Example of Business Administration." The chapters on how the German city is

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governed and the business men who rule it and their ideals, are worth much reflection by those who see the city not as a mine to be exploited, nor as a surface on which to move about, but—to borrow from Dr. Howe's earlier book—"the hope of democracy." Five of the score of chapters are given to English municipal life, which is also in advance of our own, tho less astonishingly so than Germany—indeed, one wonders whether there is another side to the German town, so enthusiastic is the author. Let us hope not.

Pollock, Horatio M., Ph.D., and Morgan, William S., Ph.D. Modern Cities. 16 full-page illustrations. Pp. 418. New York: Funk & Wagnalls Company. $1.50 net.

The day is fortunately over when the desirability of a city as a dwelling-place was measured by the strength of its defenses and its ability to withstand a siege. Nowadays the housing and transportation facilities, the water- and food-supplies, and the general sanitary conditions are the primary considerations. The authors of this valuable study of modern cities have given to its readers the results of an extensive and painstaking investigation of the conditions existing in the great cities of Europe and America.

Conditions of housing in the older cities of Europe were very crude until the latter part of the nineteenth century. Since that time, however, marvelous strides have been made. In Rome, Naples, Genoa, Dresden, Berlin, Munich, and London, great advances have taken place in the erection of workmen's dwellings, in the widening of streets, in the number of public buildings, and in the improvement of sanitary conditions. In 1871, Munich had a death-rate of 41.6. In the year 1908 this rate had been reduced to 17.9, by the introduction of a waterworks system and other sanitary improvements. In the laying-out of cities, Washington, D. C., leads, while Chicago and New York are doing their best to overcome the erroneous ideas of the past.

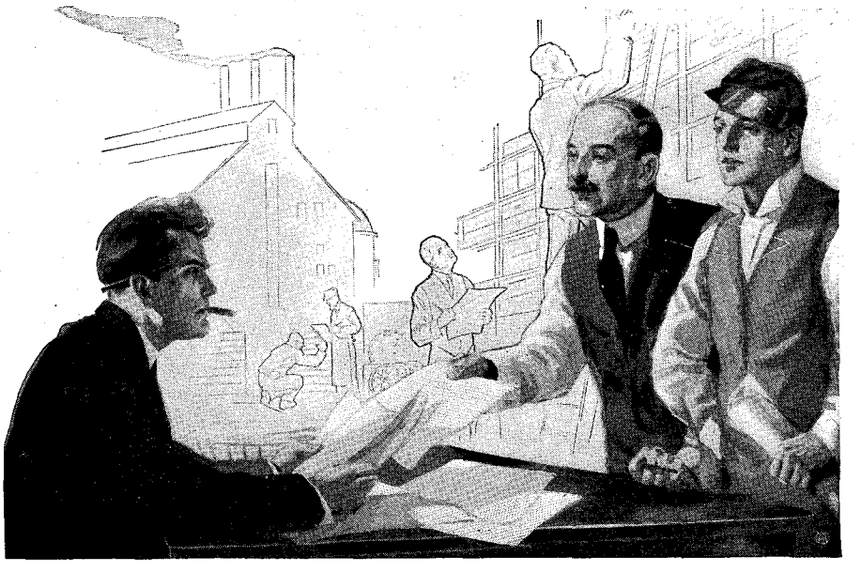
Chapters are devoted to the conservation of human life, developments of education, and the social evil. In an appendix, the story of the evolution of municipal government in England and Wales shows that in the early nineteenth century those lands passed through a period of corruption very similar to that from which the United States is gradually emerging.

The illustrations show some very fine streets and statues in this country and Europe, and an index greatly facilitates reference.

GREECE UNTIL THE AGE OF ALEXANDER

Cotterill, H. B. (M.A.). Ancient Greece. A Sketch of its Art, Literature, and Philosophy viewed in Connection with its External History from Earliest Times to the Age of Alexander the Great. 8vo. Pp. xxiv–398. New York: Frederick A. Stokes Co. $2.50 net.

Greek history was formerly supposed to begin with 776 B.C., the year of the first Olympiad. All before that was more or less mythical. Homer was fiction, and the Trojan war not legend but myth, as were Minos and the Labyrinth. Much of that is now changed. Schliemann, Dörpfeld, and Evans, with a host of lesser but not less useful lights, have compelled the retelling of history by the baring of "cyclopean walls," beehive tombs, and labyrinthine constructions, as well as by recovery



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Today, or tomorrow, if they haven't *already* begun to do so, they will be deluging your office with inventory sheets to be priced or appraised, extended, totalled, classified and compiled.

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Telephone Our Local Office to Send You This Free Inventory Help at Once!

Without expense to you—or the slightest obligation on your part—we will promptly send a machine to your office that will simplify and shorten the maze and mass of detail work that now confronts you.

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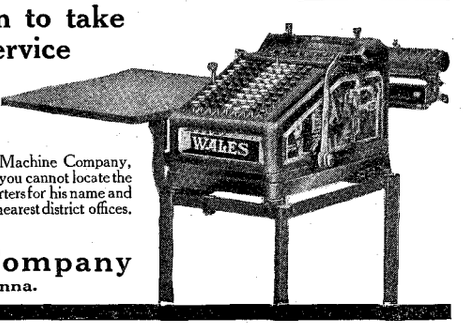

In some cases only the name of the agent, and not the Adder Machine Company, appears in the telephone book. If, for this or any other reason, you cannot locate the local WALES agent, write or wire the nearest district headquarters for his name and address. Consult the list in the adjacent column for location of nearest district offices.

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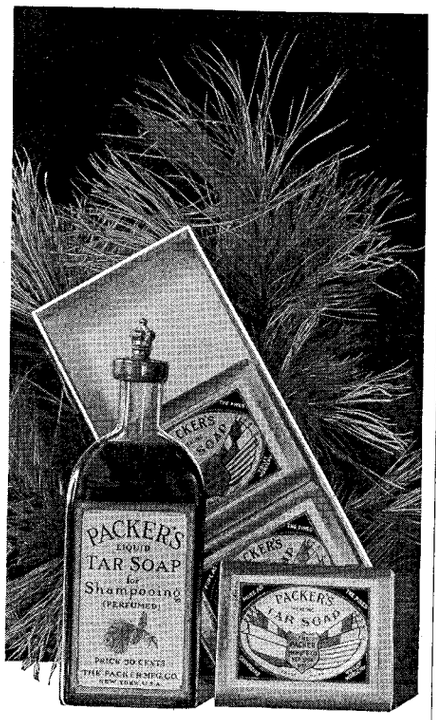

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of works of various arts, throughout the northeastern Mediterranean basin. Even Grote is in part passé; Ridgeway, Murray, and Miss Harrison have been investigating. Phenicians are no longer regarded as the earliest navigators of that inland sea, nor were Homer's "fair-haired Achæans" the first inhabitants of Greece. The uncovered cities, graves, and art remains of races that had waxed and grown old before these latter left their more northern habitat tell a long story.

The unification of results from varied explorations and excavations is the task of the first and most important half of Mr. Cotterill's interesting and well-written volume. An excellent grasp of things Greek is manifested throughout, as well as fine discrimination in the choice of the 150 illustrations in half-tone and color, every one of which is pertinent to the discussion. Moreover, these illustrations are placed in immediate connection with the part of the text that discusses them.

It is a considerable gain to have brought forth a well-constructed history of what has hitherto been regarded as the mythical age, going half as far back of the age of Homer as his age is behind our own. And to find centuries before him, with his shield of Achilles, golden cups like those of Vaphio, and a Minoan fresco so beautiful as the Cup-bearer of Cnossus evokes no little wonder and admiration. Such is what Mr. Cotterill has placed before us. And the misstatements that one finds only when the author occasionally leaves Greek environment and ethnology are pardonable in view of the general excellence of his work. Were the Hittites Semitic (p. 8)? This looks very unlike it. Not *gedem*, but *gedem*, is the Hebrew for "the East" (p. 33). And we do know rather more of pre-Homeric religion than is told on pages 43-57.

COLOR-PRINTS OF THE EIGHTEENTH CENTURY

Salamon, Malcolm C. French Color-prints of the Eighteenth Century. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Company. $12 net.

The color-prints of England and France produced during the century when the arts and graces of life were cultivated for their own sakes are eagerly sought now that we have, in many respects, turned back to those social standards. We like to hang these prints on our walls to go with our slender, gilt furniture or Sheraton chairs. Many of us would like to have them for our portfolios, but their scarcity and cost prohibit such indulgence—especially of representatives of the best masters. When their original vogue was done they were thought so little of that they in great numbers went in speedy progress to the scrap-heap. The fortunate survivors bring more than their traditional weight in gold. Lacking the originals, nothing could be better than this volume of fifty reproductions with the original colors successfully simulated and the group accompanied by Mr. Salamon's authoritative descriptive text. The artists represented are exclusively French, since in France the art reached its greatest perfection. Some favorites may be missed from this choice, tho there is an adequate representation of such men as Janinet, Debucourt, Descourtis, and Alix, of the high-water period. It has been the editor's aim to show, besides the finest things of the period, representative examples of the various classes of color-prints which were being produced in France up to the time of the Revolution. His text is a most illuminative help not only to an esthetic understanding of the subjects presented, but to an appreciation of the processes employed in the production of such suavely gradated tones. Fortunate would be the art lover who found this volume among his Christmas gifts.

IN THE OCCIDENT

Fitch, George Hamlin. The Critic in the Occident. Pp. 177; 74 full-page illustrations. San Francisco: Paul Elder & Co.

This book, a companion volume to the author's "The Critic in the Orient," continues Mr. Fitch's account of his journey round the world. To those who have never had the privilege of travel, this book is a revelation, the voyage from Colombo through the Red Sea and Suez Canal opening up a view of Arab life that is very interesting. To the lover of the beautiful his description of "the glory that was Greece, and the grandeur that was Rome" will be very welcome. In Athens the Parthenon, and in Rome the Colosseum and St. Peter's, still remain the admiration and despair of the architect, while the native sculptures in these cities and in Naples, Florence, and Venice, and those transplanted to Paris and London, far exceed in beauty the works of the modern disciple of the chisel.

Mr. Fitch gives the reader only the best that is to be seen in every city he visited, and the many full-page photographic illustrations make a fine panorama of the wonders to be found in each of them.

The trip ends in New York, which the author describes as more interesting and impressive than any city in Europe, which gives point to the Scotch proverb, "It's guid ower a', but it's best at hame."

An appendix gives many valuable pointers to the intending tourist and will save him much running to and fro in viewing the wonders of the places he visits, while a comprehensive index enables the reader to refer to any subject in which he is especially interested.

OTHER BOOKS WORTH WHILE

Tweedie, Mrs. Alec. America As I Saw It. 8vo. Pp. 475. New York: The Macmillan Co. $3.

The clever authoress of "Mexico As I Saw It" and other books of travel has here produced a spirited and racy account of her impressions on revisiting our country after the age of sky-scrapers had begun. Her bold and dashing literary style makes the work entertaining. She goes over well-trodden paths with a swing and a cheerfulness which take off the edge of her delicately offered criticism, and on this point she says: "The unfortunate writer has probably heaped a blazing furnace upon her head by daring to joke or to compare, even to admire (admiration is resented sometimes), a people she likes and esteems and calls her friends, and hopes to embrace even more warmly. If the public and the press do not accept her kindliness of spirit, she will be more than ever convinced that "Hypersensitiveness is the American sin." She atones for all her criticism when she says: "I love America, her women, her oysters, her grapefruit, her rivers, her roses, her express elevators (lifts), and her quaint ways; her eager life, her kindness to the stranger within her gates and—dare I say it?—her

(*Continued on page* 30)

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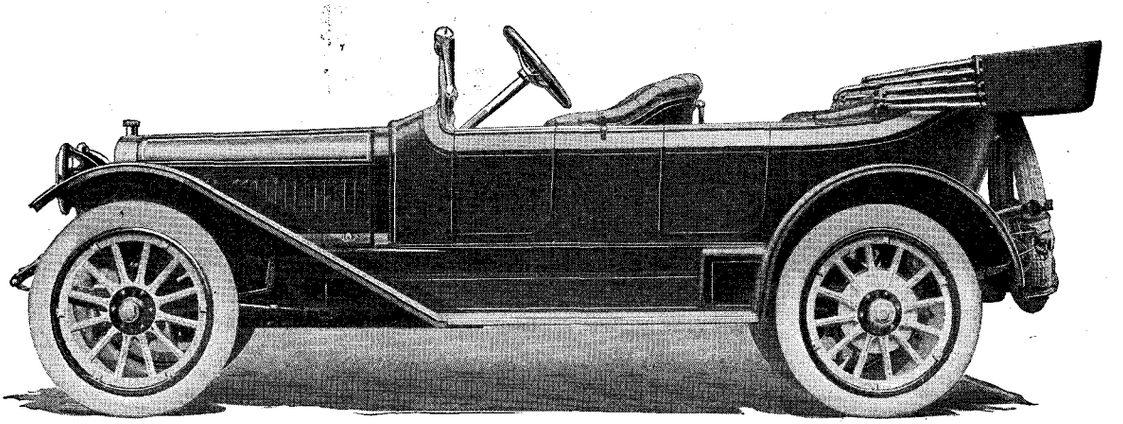

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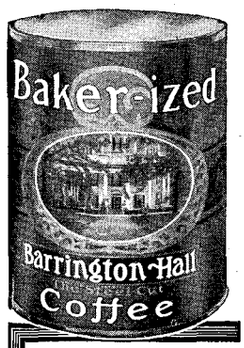

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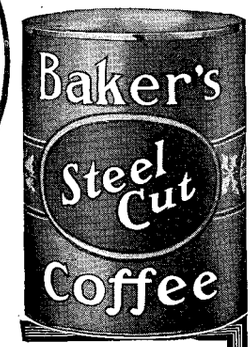

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REVIEWS OF NEW BOOKS

(*Continued from page 28*)

serene satisfaction with all and everything American."

Williams, Henry Smith. Miracles of Science. Illustrated. Pp. 343. Index. New York and London: Harper & Brothers. $2 net.

To the busy man who wishes to keep informed of the progress of events in the scientific world this book may be commended. Taking up the narrative where he left off in the "Story of the Nineteenth Century," the author proceeds to reveal to the reader the wonderful discoveries and inventions the first decade of the twentieth produced. In the opening chapters Mr. Williams staggers the mind with figures showing how the modern astronomer has charted the universe and weighed the worlds, so analyzing them that we know precisely of what elements each is composed. Some idea of the immense distances between the planets may be gathered from the statement that if an aeroplane capable of traveling a mile a minute were to start on a trip from the earth to Neptune, the farthest outlying member of our solar system, it would take no less than 5,000 years to reach that planet. Should the aviator wish to continue his flight through the ether to the nearest star, Alpha Centauri, his trip would take him 50,000,000 years.

The author proceeds from the universe to the atom. He shows in popular language how science has divided it into molecules, and these into electrons, each of which is two thousand times smaller than the atom. The wonders displayed by the experiments of scientists like Nuttall, Carrell, Burrows, Loeb, and others are nothing short of marvelous. Others are busy in other directions, as Burbank in the vegetable world, and Marconi in the field of electricity. The seven modern wonders of the world are wireless telegraphy, the telephone, the aeroplane, radium, antiseptics and antitoxins, spectrum analysis, and the *x*-ray, besides anesthesia and synthetic chemistry.

McCullough, Ernest, C.E. Engineering as a Vocation. Cloth. Pp. 201. New York: David Williams Company. $1 net.

An unknown person has defined an engineer as a "compound of common sense and mathematics." Mr. McCullough's book is an endeavor to put before boys or the parents of boys who are looking to engineering as a life-work some common-sense observations on their future before they start for it. That the author's suggestions are born of common sense does not mean that they are trite—for the popular conception of the profession is too much inclined to be based on newspaper reports of consulting engineer's charges *per diem* and the great successes in river tunnels or railroad terminals of a few. While the top of the ladder seems to have room for more, the lower rungs and the ground at the foot are as congested as the bleachers in a World's Series. In addition to hints of this kind, Mr. McCullough makes clear what is involved in the preparation for engineering, both in school and out, and the kind of experience a young engineer is likely to meet as he starts. Especially valuable is the chapter on "How to Hunt and Hold a Job," and that in which the question, "Does it Pay to Study Engineering?" is asked, deserves serious consideration. Some suggestions for a course of home study add to the value of the book.

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CURRENT POETRY

RICHARD LE GALLIENNE'S place in English poetry was fixt some years ago. His strong yet delicate art entitles him, beyond a doubt, to the rank of the greatest living lyric poet. If any critic hesitate to acknowledge this, he need only read "The Lonely Dancer, and Other Poems," just published by John Lane, to be convinced. In all this book, there is no line that is not poetry.

Many of the poems included in this volume have been reprinted in these columns from time to time. The two which we give below will be new to most of our readers. "To a Bird at Dawn" is so powerful in its sheer beauty that a detailed comment upon its excellence would be absurd.

To a Bird at Dawn

BY RICHARD LE GALLIENNE

O bird that somewhere yonder sings,
In the dim hour 'twixt dreams and dawn,
Lone in the hush of sleeping things
In some sky sanctuary withdrawn;
Your perfect song is too like pain,
And will not let me sleep again.

I think you must be more than bird,
A little creature of soft wings;
Not yours this deep and thrilling word—
Some morning planet 'tis that sings;
Surely from no small feathered throat
Wells that august, eternal note.

As some old language of the dead,
In one resounding syllable,
Says Rome and Greece, and all is said—
A simple word a child may spell;
So in your liquid note impearled
Sings the long epic of the world.

Unfathomed sweetness of your song,
With ancient anguish at its core,
What womb of elemental wrong,
With shudder unimagined, bore
Peace so divine—what hell hath trod
This voice that softly talks with God!

All silence in one silver flower
Of speech that speaks not, save as speaks
The moon in heaven, yet hath power
To tell the soul the thing it seeks,
And pack, as by some wizard's art,
The whole within the finite part.

To you, sweet bird, one well might feign—
With such authority you sing
So clear, yet so profound, a strain
Into the simple ear of spring—
Some simple understanding given
Of the hid purposes of Heaven.

And all my life until this day,
And all my life until I die,
All joy and sorrow of the way,
Seem calling yonder in the sky;
And there is something the song saith
That makes me unafraid of death.

Now the slow light fills all the trees,
The world, before so still and strange,
With day's familiar presences,
Back to its common self must change,
And little gossip shapes of song
The porches of the morning throng.

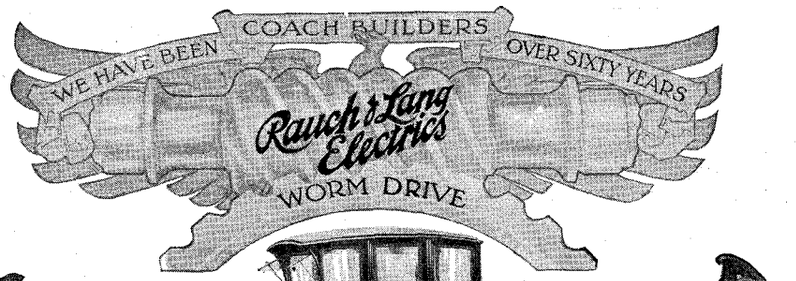
Not yours with such as these to vie
That of the day's small business sing,
Voice of man's heart and of God's sky—
But O you make so deep a thing
Of joy, I dare not think of pain
Until I hear you sing again.

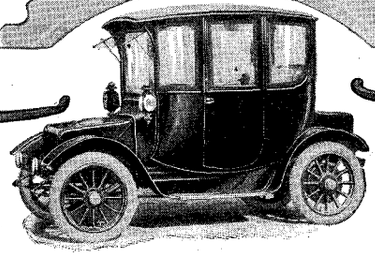
Since the Sabine farm, no country home has received higher, sincerer praise than this:

The Country Gods

BY RICHARD LE GALLIENNE

I dwell with all things great and fair;
The green earth and the lustral air,





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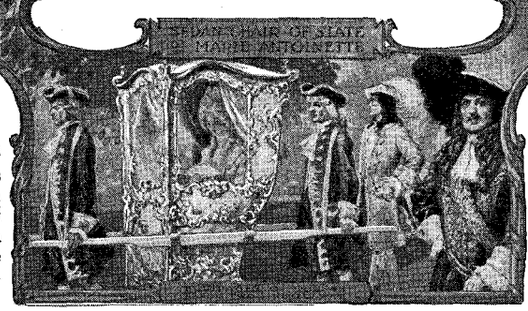

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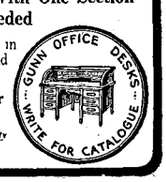

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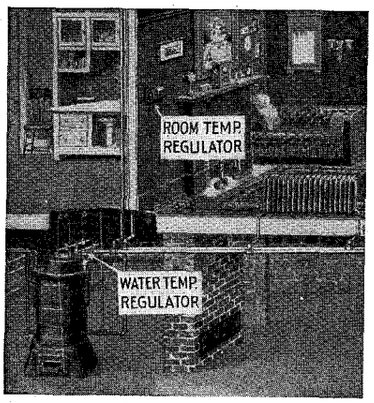

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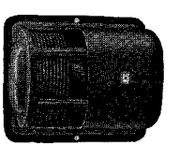

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The scared spaces of the sea,
Day in, day out, companion me.
Pure-faced, pure-thoughted folk are mine
With whom to sit and laugh and dine;
In every sunlit room is heard
Love singing, like an April bird,
And everywhere the moonlit eyes
Of beauty guard our paradise;
While, at the ending of the day,
To the kind country gods we pray,
And dues of our fair living pay.
Thus, when, reluctant, to the town
I go, with country sunshine brown,
So small and strange all seems to me—
I, the boon-fellow of the sea—
That these townpeople say and be,
Their insect lives, their insect talk,
Their busy little insect walk,
Their busy little insect stings—
And all the while the seaweed swings
Against the rock, and the wide roar
Rises foam-lipped along the shore.
Ah! then how good my life I know,
How good it is each day to go
Where the great voices call, and where
The eternal rhythms flow and flow.

In that august companionship,
The subtle poisoned words that drip,
With guileless guile, from friendly lip,
The lie that flits from ear to ear,
Ye shall not speak, ye shall not hear;
Nor shall you fear your heart to say,
Lest he who listens shall betray.

The man who harkens all day long
To the sea's cosmic-thoughted song
Comes with purged ears to lesser speech,
And something of the skyey reach
Greatens the gaze that feeds on space;
The starlight writes upon his face
That bathes in starlight, and the morn
Chrisms with dew, when day is born,
The eyes that drink the holy light
Welling from the deep springs of night.

And so—how good to catch the train
Back to the country gods again.

Every issue of *The Smart Set*, nowadays, contains distinguished verse. The January number has at least three poems that are notably good. Mr. Schoonmaker's "New York" is too long for reprinting, but we are glad to quote the other two.

Perhaps Mr. Sterling's first stanza is unnecessary—certainly it promises a holiday spirit, and the other stanzas do not fulfil this promise. But it is well wrought and effective; a splendid ballad.

The Ballad of St. John of Nepomuk

By George Sterling

Now to you all be Christmas cheer,
Good health and better luck!
Praise now the womb that gave to men
St. John of Nepomuk!

He stood before King Wenceslaus
With none to take his part—
Despair upon his kindly face,
But honor in his heart.

"How now, O priest!" the monarch cried
(And death was in his smile);
"Didst shrive the faithless soul of her
Who did my bed defile?

"Didst bid her go in peace who now
Hath left no peace to me?
Tell then the sin that thou didst shrive,
E'en as she told it thee!"

"O King," our saint, unblenching, said,
"Such may I not reveal,
For priesthood's vow upon my lips
Hath set a ghostly seal.

"That seal which on my mouth is set
Forever and for ay
Thou shalt not loose by mortal pain
Nor wrench with racks away."

They stretched his body on the rack
And there their will they wrought;
He cried in his wo to seven saints,
But not the tale they sought.

"Confess," the King in fury cried,
"Her love as it befell,
Or steel shall cleave thy way to death
And fire thy path to hell!"

"O King," he said, "I will not speak,
Tho thou in tears shouldst kneel,
For manhood's honor on my mouth
Has set a mighty seal.

"And that seal set upon my mouth
More close than life doth stay.
Thou canst not break it with a sword
Nor melt with fire away."

They wrought their will upon his flesh
With cursing and with scoff.
They gagged his mouth and from a bridge
At last they flung him off.

They cast him into Moldan stream,
Our saint who did no wrong;
But that true mouth which told no tale
God filleth now with song.

Wherefore pray thou our new-born Lord,
And John our saint as well,
That when a fair fame thou canst harm
No whisper thou shalt tell.

For since of her who gave him naught
He would not cause the fall,
How mightier shalt thou guard the name
Of her who gives thee all!

Here is an Irish Shakespearian sonnet—surely a novelty. There are those who believe that Shakespeare was an Irishman, so perhaps Mr. Byrne has done nothing revolutionary, after all. Certainly he has written an interesting poem, a fit companion piece to Ronsard's "Address to His Mistress," familiar to many of us in Thackeray's translation.

Beannacht Leat—My Blessing With You

By Donn Byrne

Well, woman o' the house, I'd best be going.
I'm sure you like to have me, but you see
The day might come, you never can be knowing,
When you'd wish you hadn't laid your eyes on me.

And so to-night I'll cross the stormy water
And seek my fortune in the foreign war.
I'll marry surely with some high king's daughter
And ride around inside my coach and four.

Ay, and maybe in the journals of the time
You'll read accounts of how young Jameen Keogh
Fought mighty battles in some foreign clime,
And think, the while the fire's burning low

And the red heart of it is turning yellow,
"'Twas well I knew Jameen, a likely fellow!"

Mr. Stephens's exquisite little sketch (which also appeared in *Harper's*) has one defect—the use of the purely literary word "elate." Aside from this, it is admirable, as simple and effective as one of Stevenson's songs.

A Winter Reverie

By James Stephens

I saw the moon so broad and bright
Sailing high on a frosty night:

And the air swung far and far between
The silver disk and the orb of green:

And here and there a wisp of white
Cloud-film swam on the misty light:

And crusted thickly on the sky,
High and higher and yet more high,

Were golden star-points, dusted through
The great, wide, silent vault of blue.

Then I bethought me God was great,
And the world was fair, and so, elate,

I knelt me down and bent my head,
And said my prayers and went to bed.

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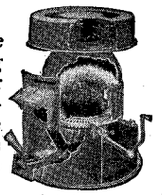

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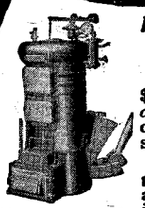

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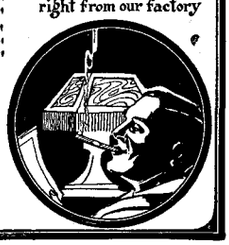

PERSONAL GLIMPSES

THE IMPERTURBABLE MURPHY

MAKING Charles F. Murphy worry or get excited would be just about as hard as inducing Gov. Cole Blease, of South Carolina, or Senator James K. Vardaman, of Mississippi, to kneel in reverence before a portrait of John Brown. Murphy may or may not be as corrupt a political boss as his enemies say he is, but none of them has ever accused him of losing his head. There is no time when his imperturbability is more apparent than when he is listening to unfavorable returns from an election. This fact is well illustrated by a story of how two hundred Tammany braves met at headquarters and received the returns of the recent city and county election. It is an unwritten law that the chief shall always be on hand election night. On this occasion "Tom" Smith, Murphy's right-hand man, manning the telephone, and Paddy Crea, the doorkeeper, were the most conspicuous figures. The incident is described by Peter M. Michelson in *Harper's Weekly:*

Men buzzed everywhere. Sweat trickled down their faces as if they had come out of a Hammam bath. They leaned over the table, intensely eager to catch the story of the ticker, unrelenting and unprejudiced champion of the truth. It was a story of rout, utter rout. Queens was reported. Queens had directed an onslaught on the Tammany horde. What then of Brooklyn? Brooklyn was worse than Queens. Then Manhattan—what of Manhattan; Manhattan with its red-lights; Manhattan with its millionaires, who voted with Tammany gangsters; Manhattan, mother of Tammany; could Manhattan stem the tide? Manhattan, too, was beginning to waver. A newsboy cried, "Mitchel Elected." Other newsboys cried, "Mitchel Elected." Then some one closed the window. Where was "the chief"?

"The chief" obeyed the law that night. Even as the cries of the newsboys began outside, some one called for "Three cheers for Charles F. Murphy, leader of Tammany Hall." We of the faithful, two hundred strong, got up from our chairs and the cheers were given. In walked the man who had ruled over 8,000,000 people by proxy, who had politically decapitated the Governor of the Empire State. He was a man of average height, gross and heavy as his pictures. He wore a black derby hat and a black overcoat. His hair was gray. As he walked to an inconspicuous seat on the side of the room flanked by a wealthy real-estate man and a judge of the municipal court, he smiled and smoked his cigar.

"Tick, tick, tick," came the story of the rout. McCall, the candidate for Mayor, had to be abandoned. The hope was that the people would make a typically American blunder, bowl over the Tammany candidate for Mayor, but set up a Tammany Board of Aldermen, elect a Tammany county ticket; in short, tie the hands of the Mayor they had just elected so that Tammany could loot the city as of old.

"Tick, tick, tick." It seemed that the people had done just this thing. Metz, the Tammany hope for controller, was leading Prendergast, of Fusion, by more than 10,000. Prendergast could not hope to overcome this lead.

"Thank God for that," exclaimed a fat attaché of the municipal court who sat in a front seat watching the returns. The real-estate man, who had come with Murphy, took down the figures. "The chief" smiled and smoked.

"Tick, tick, tick." Prendergast was gaining. Metz's lead was not as great as had been first reported. This was due to the fact that the earlier reports had come from the Tammany districts. Prendergast would win. The emotional court attaché wiped his brow. "The chief" smiled and smoked.

"Tick, tick, tick." Tammany was now rallying around Goulden, who commanded the left wing opposed to McAneny, Fusion's choice for President of the Board of Aldermen. "The chief" smiled and smoked. "Tick, tick, tick," the fateful ticker told of Goulden's retreat. "We'll save the county ticket, anyway," exclaimed the apoplectic court attaché while "the chief" smiled and smoked.

A prosperous-looking business man now spoke to "the chief." He was a demonstrative gentleman, and what he said was not alone for Murphy's ear.

"If you can stand all these guns and still look young," announced the business man with the air of a prophet, "you're a young fellow."

"I never worry," Murphy said.

Now the Supreme Court judge was speaking. "If these newspapers stand together, they can make lots of trouble, Mr. Murphy."

"They don't stand together," Murphy said.

The business man and the judge left the room. Others slipt quietly through the half-open door, but we of the faithful One Hundred and Seventy-five Strong remained behind.

"Tick, tick, tick." The aldermen were lost to Fusion. A district captain whispered in "the chief's" ear and then walked away. Now was heard the shuffling of many feet as others slipt out. We of the faithful waited, One Hundred and Fifty Strong.

It was getting late. The newspaper men wanted a statement.

"We'll give a statement before we go," Murphy said.

"Tick, tick, tick." The county ticket was lost. "Tick, tick, tick." The State assembly had been lost to Tammany. The door creaked often now as men stole silently from the room. We of the faithful waited One Hundred Strong.

The newspaper men wanted that statement.

"It isn't over yet," Murphy said.

"Tick, tick, tick." William Sulzer, like Banquo's ghost, had risen. The loyal East Siders had picked up his politically decapitated head and set it once more upon his shoulders. "Tick, tick, tick." It was Waterloo.

And Murphy still smiled and smoked, still obeyed "the law."

Now Tom Smith disappeared, to reap-

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pear in the room again in a few minutes, a sheet of paper in his hand. It contained Murphy's message to the people of New York. It had been written by Smith and read:

"The result speaks for itself. Mr. Mitchel has been elected by a majority of the voters. His opponents join in the wish that he may have a successful administration."

Thus the boss, who had ruled by proxy, himself became a proxy through which another man spoke to the public.

Still smiling and smoking, still obeying "the law," Charles F. Murphy, leader of Tammany Hall, got up from his chair. We of the faithful, Fifty Strong, stood as he walked to the door.

"Good night," he said to the old doorkeeper as he passed out.

"Good night, chief," answered Paddy. "And let me tell you," he said, turning to Tommy Riley, "he'll be chief as long as he wants to be."

"What?" asked Tommy, suddenly starting. Tommy had been lost in speculation. He wondered if the new chief would give him the much-desired post now held by the faithful Paddy.

A "GOOSE KING" AND HIS "REALM"

IT is said that poultry-farming is in most instances as hazardous as backing a theatrical enterprise. To the uninitiated the undertaking looks easy and promises large profits, which explains the numerous failures we see or read about in the newspapers. That with the right kind of attention a poultry-farm can be made profitable is proved by the story of how William A. Firke, a banker, of Piatt County, Illinois, has made heaps of money out of geese. Mr. Firke's farm is located a few miles from Mansfield and not far from Danville. His place is sometimes called "Goose City," and he is generally known as the "Goose King." At present ten thousand geese are grazing around the Firke farmhouse. The story is told in the St. Louis *Republic:*

In this great flock there are a few bad actors. They get into arguments with their neighbors, and if their keepers are not on the job some "rough-neck" starts trouble. And invariably some members of the gander gang get hurt.

But trouble-makers among the goose colony are handled just as if they were men. A calaboose has been erected on the farm, and every bad-acting gander is locked up just as soon as his character becomes known. The calaboose is divided into cells in order to prevent prisoners attacking one another. Ganders on this farm must conduct themselves just as any gentleman would do in polite society.

A gander caught misbehaving is given "thirty days" in the calaboose. While he is incarcerated he gets all he can eat and drink, and when he has served his time he is so fat that he can hardly waddle. But instead of being permitted to associate with self-respecting geese again he is hustled off to the market.

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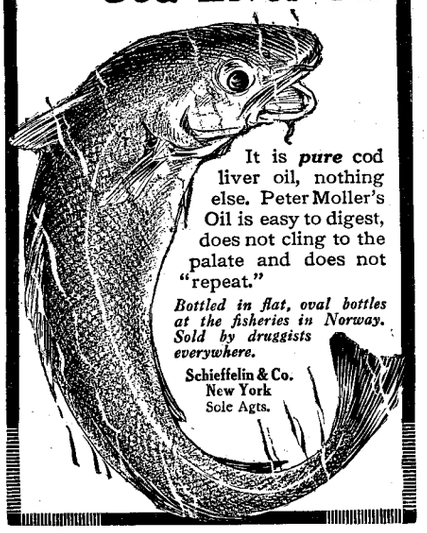

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"Not so loud, dearie. Speak Softly —I can hear now as well as you."

"Why, mumsie! You have been deaf ever since I was a baby."

"But see, I am now using a wonderful new scientific invention for the deaf. I can hear every kind of sound—even conversation in an ordinary tone—with my

NEW 8-TONE Mears Ear Phone

—the final triumph of the inventor of the first successful multi-tone ear phone. **Eight Tones!** Eight different adjustments to suit every condition of the ear. Sufferers from deafness everywhere welcomed the Mears **Four-Tone** as the first **perfected** hearing device. It was a scientific marvel. But all its wonderful powers have been **Doubled** in the amazing new ***Eight-Tone*** Mears—**just out!** The new Eight-Tone ear phone makes every kind and "shade" of sound as distinct to the deaf as shades of color are distinct to the perfect eyes.

THE OFFER

In order to give our patrons the *personal service* that is possible only when we know them and deal with them **direct,** we have discontinued all our American agencies. Our New 8-Tone model ear phone can be had only direct from our New York office. To advertise our new direct selling plan and to introduce the perfected Mears 8-Tone, we are making a **Special Limited Offer** for a short time only. *Mail the free coupon at once for full particulars.*

In The Hollow of Your Hand

FREE TRIAL In Your Own Home

The Mears Ear Phone is only sold on trial. Test it and prove its power to do for you what it is doing for others. Make the test at our expense. Try it for 15 days in your own home, under every condition of actual service. If it does not please you, send it back, and the trial will cost you nothing. Remember, the Mears Eight-Tone Ear Phone *is not an experiment.* It is merely an improvement upon our already famous Single-Tone instrument.

If you live in or near New York, please visit our offices for free demonstration.

Booklet on Request

This coupon is printed for your convenience. Fill it out and mail it to us. We will send you promptly the Mears Ear Phone Book. This book explains the causes of deafness, tells how to check the progress of the malady and how to treat it. Mail the coupon today for this book and special introductory offer. Do it now.

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Dept. 2371
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NEW YORK N. Y.

COUPON

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Dept. 2371
45 W. 34th Street
New York. N. Y.

Gentlemen—Please mail me free and postpaid, your Mears Ear Phone Booklet and particulars of your Special Introductory Offer on your new model Eight-Tone Mears Ear Phone and Free Trial Offer.

Name.....

Address.....

goose hospital, which is one of the most impressive buildings on the farm. Every attention is given the patient. If the case needs surgical attention it gets that, but the large percentage of inmates of this institution suffer from maladies which require treatment with medicines.

Mr. Firke admits that he is the "goose king," and is proud of the distinction. "I can make more money out of my geese in a few weeks than I can out of my bank in a year," said Mr. Firke.

While the State Bank of Mansfield is a thriving little institution—everything Mr. Firke interests himself in must thrive, for that matter—it would take but small rank among the banking industry, while the goose farm is the largest in the world. It was through marked success in dealing in geese the bank was made possible, and it takes more than goose sense to make cents enough out of geese to start a bank, even a rural State bank.

But Mr. Firke has other interests aside from the thriving little bank and his 10,000 geese that fatten his yearly income by getting fat fast. He is one of the largest landowners in that section of Illinois, having acquired more than a thousand acres of the land, not an acre of which is valued at less than $250.

Mr. Firke's operations in geese have to do only with the fattening of the birds. Few are hatched on his large estate. Hatching geese is too slow a process for a man who wants to make large profits out of geese.

Young and gaunt, they are received by carloads from the South, principally Tennessee and Kentucky. Round and fat they are shipped a short time later to the Eastern markets. But in that brief interim such a change is effected that a car which holds 2,500 upon their arrival at the Firke farm will scarcely hold 1,700 when they are hurried off to the market.

An average goose upon its arrival at the Firke farm is worth about 70 cents. The same bird brings $1.70 when it starts for the market. The feed consumed in working the change is worth about 30 cents, while the transportation charge both to and from the farm will not exceed 20 cents, leaving the feeder an average of 50 cents profit on each bird handled.

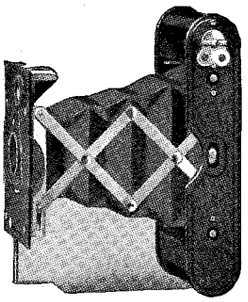
Ten thousand geese! Five thousand dollars for three weeks' work is fair returns, even for a banker. But the investment and the risk? The risk is comparatively small. Geese are remarkably hardy and free from diseases that infest other poultry, and their habits are such that they require little attention.

The Firke geese get some green stuff, but their principal diet consists of shelled corn and fresh water. During the last two weeks before market-day they are shut up in sheds and fed all the corn they can eat. *The Republic* proceeds:

Occasionally corn fodder is added to the ration, and it takes a flock of geese to beat a brindle cow eating corn fodder. In these later years, now that the silo has come into general use, the geese on the Firke farm are treated occasionally to green corn or ensilage.

The 10,000 geese in a flock is not the only interesting sight on the Firke farm, and sightseers are always welcome. A

As right as a full jewelled watch



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Zeiss-Kodak Anastigmat lens *f* 6 9 Kodak ball bearing shutter, Autotime scale and brilliant reversible finder. Daylight loading. With its fixed focus it is always ready for quick work.

Lustrous black enamel finish. Slips readily in and out of the vest pocket. Pictures, 1⅝ x 2½ inches.

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New Typewriter

It no longer costs a big sum to own a good typewriter and be business-like. For one-sixth the usual cost, you get the wonderful, practical Bennett with all important typewriter improvements: visible writing, adjustable margins, reversible ribbon, 84-character standard keyboard. It does the work of a $100 machine.

On Approval—Satisfaction Guaranteed

The Bennett is as easily carried as a book. Very compact. Has only 250 parts. Other machines have as high as 3700 parts. Quality guaranteed—made by same men who make expensive Elliott-Fisher Billing Machines. Turns out neat work, and makes clear carbons. Sent on 10 days' trial. Money back unless satisfied. Write for catalog today. Live Agents wanted.

Over 32000 in use

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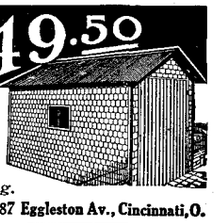
Garage $49.50



Genuine "Edwards." Ready-made, fire-proof garages. Quickly set up any place. Direct-from-factory prices—$49.50 and up. Postal brings illustrated 64-page catalog.

The Edwards Mfg. Co., 337-387 Eggleston Av., Cincinnati, O.

Some men feel that fine literature is something beyond them—something requiring a certain "higher education"—when, as a matter of fact, all they need to fully understand and appreciate the beauties of good books is a copy of the Standard Dictionary.

Rider Agents Wanted

in each town to ride and exhibit sample Ranger bicycles. *Write for our latest special offer.*

Finest Guaranteed 1914 Models with Coaster-Brakes, Puncture-Proof tires **$10 to $27**

1912 & 1913 Models all of best makes.... **$7 to $12**

100 Second-Hand Wheels All makes and models, good as new..... **$3 to $8**

Great FACTORY CLEARING SALE

We ***Ship on Approval*** *without a cent deposit, pay the freight,* and allow ***10 DAY'S FREE TRIAL.***

TIRES, coaster-brake rear wheels, lamps, sundries, parts and repairs *at half usual prices.* **DO NOT BUY** until you get our catalogues and offer. *Write now.*

MEAD CYCLE CO., Dept. W-172 Chicago, Ill.

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conspicuous sign near the Firke sheds reads: "Inquire at the house; an attendant will show you around." Firke believes in advertising, and is never more delighted than when strangers pay his farm a visit.

The birds are housed in immense, well-constructed sheds. These sheds are proof against the changeableness of Illinois weather. The sheds are warmly built, have solid concrete floors, an abundance of light, but are not heated, for a goose when protected from the weather can withstand a temperature of 20 degrees below zero. All of the birds fattened on the Firke farm are on the New York market long before zero weather prevails here.

When the goose-fattening season is over the sheds are used to house stock, for Mr. Firke is also an extensive cattle-, hog-, and sheep-feeder.

The founder of the Firke farm is now sixty-six years old, yet he insists that he and his novel business are just in their prime. Formerly he did all the work himself, but now he is able to hire men to look after the sheds and to tend the geese while they are in the fields.

In the management of the farm he is assisted by his son, Ralph Firke, who in the past few years has done most of the buying. Late in the summer of each year the young man spends several weeks in Tennessee and Kentucky, in the hills of which States goose-raising is an important industry. There the geese are purchased, often in large flocks, but more frequently in small and widely scattered lots.

Often the geese are assembled in places remote from the railroads and must be driven many miles before they are loaded. The driving is comparatively easy, but before the long march over the rough and rugged roads can be commenced the geese must be shod, for rough roads will make even a goose foot-sore, and this method of shoeing geese is original with the people of the hills and mountains of these States far from railroads.

Shoeing a goose is even easier than it sounds. The birds are driven through a bed of soft tar or pitch and then immediately into sand-heaps. This is allowed to harden, and then the geese are ready for their long march to the train. The driving is not an unusually slow process, for the geese are fair walkers.

The sheds now in use on the Firke farm cost more than $4,000. Next March, after the cattle, which will follow the geese as occupants, are shipped to the market, Mr. Firke will experiment with chickens.

Mr. Firke's wealth, like all other accumulated fortunes, had its origin in thrift. His mother was left penniless by the death of his father when the future "goose king" was but one month old. His education was very meager, receiving his first schooling from a subscription school in a log building in Indiana, and at an early age he commenced work, as a farm laborer, on a farm near Mansfield, Ill. So thrifty was he that out of a salary of $22 per month he managed to save nearly $200 per year. He invested his savings in Illinois prairie, which then could be purchased for an average of less than $35 per acre. The increase in valuation of his land

(*Continued on page 42*)

A Sherbet is made tasty and delightful by using Abbott's Bitters. Sample of bitters by mail, 25 cts. in stamps. C. W. Abbott & Co., Baltimore, Md.

In sixty years no Sale like this

at "The Linen Store"

At our Annual January Sales heretofore it has been our custom to select certain lines on which we made important reductions.

In addition to these important reductions this year we will allow an extra 10% on every article in our entire range of Housekeeping Goods.

This means that in many cases the reductions will amount to as much as 30%.

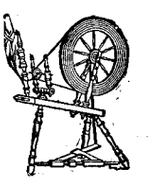
Because of this every one of our 400 patterns in Table Linen is reduced at least 10%.

And "reduced prices" at "The Linen Store" mean reduced prices. Every one knows that!

A price of "$4.00 reduced from $5.00" means that the price is really reduced from $5.00 and that $5.00 is our regular price and fair value anywhere.

We are as careful regarding the integrity of our advertising as we are about the reliability of our Linens.

The sale includes Table Linens, Bed Linens, Towels, Bed Coverings, Lingerie, Neckwear, Women's Outer Garments, etc.



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Our free sample will prove comfort and economy. Send postal stating size and whether you want high or low collar.

REVERSIBLE COLLAR CO.
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By order of United States Government (Navy Department).

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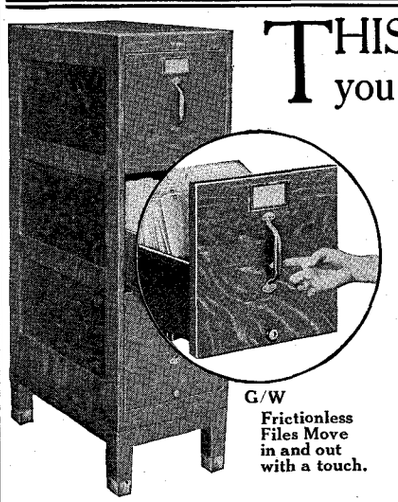
Are being cast of bronze recovered from

Wreck of U. S. S. Maine

By Jno. Williams, Inc. Bronze Foundry, 538 West 27th St., New York

Send for illustrated book on tablets. Free.

Globe-Wernicke Filing Equipment costs no more than the ordinary kind



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THIS is *one* of the *many* files you will examine at the

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—at your local Globe-Wernicke Dealer's, who will feature the Globe-Wernicke Business Show, an event of great importance to men who are interested in efficient and economical office equipment and business methods.

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Because of the rapid increase in value of **Chicago real estate,** the careful investor seeking a maximum rate of interest consistent with security, will find here just what he seeks. Send for our January list.

COCHRAN & McCLUER
Established 1893
38 No. Dearborn St., Chicago

Safe 6% January Investments

In purchasing first mortgage 6% bonds of us, investors are selecting securities whose safety has been tested and tried by an experience of 32 years, during which time no investor has ever lost a dollar of principal or interest on any bond or mortgage sold by this House.

These bonds are issued in denominations of $100, $500, $1,000 and $5,000.

Write for the Investors' Magazine and Circular No. 546 X

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FIRST NATIONAL BANK
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Featherweight Eyeshade
rests the eyes and prevents eye strain.

Weighs only ¼ oz. No elastic or metal bands. Perspiration has no effect on it. Lies flat when not in use. Adjustable to any size or position. *Transparent* for natural light *Opaque* for artificial light and for those who wear glasses. At all dealers. 25 cents postpaid.

Featherweight Eyeshade Co., 513 State St., Camden, N.J.

Shirley President Suspenders 50¢

Ease for muscles, clothes and temper

"Satisfaction or money back"

Be sure "Shirley President" is on buckles
The C. A. Edgarton Mfg. Co., Shirley, Mass.

INVESTMENTS AND FINANCE

THE RISING COST OF RAILWAY CAPITAL

SLASON THOMPSON contributes to *Investment* an article under the above heading, in which he sets forth how the railroads "are paying a lot more for money now than they used to pay." Just how much more they pay is also set forth. Between 1904 and 1911 the net funded debt of railways in this country increased 32.3 per cent. At the same time, the interest they paid on their funded debts increased 37.8 per cent. That portion of the railway debt which formerly paid from 3 to 4 per cent. was reduced in that period more than one-half. Meanwhile, their bonds that paid from 4 to 5 per cent. "almost trebled" in amount, and those paying from 5 to 6 per cent. "more than doubled." These facts show in a striking way the steady advance in the cost of railway capital. In other words, they show to what extent the cost of living for them has increased. Mr. Thompson finds that present-day conditions have "left the railways with a heavier burden of financing than they have ever before borne." Items in this striking article are these:

"Two features stand out: First, the decline in bonds paying less than 4 per cent.; second, the corresponding advance in those paying 4 to 5 and 5 to 6 per cent. This growth between 4 and 6 per cent. has taken place almost wholly at the expense of bonds paying under 4 per cent. Furthermore, the bulk of this shift has occurred since 1904, which is shown to be the turning-point marking the inception of the present rise in capital costs. In 1904 bonds paying 2 to 3 per cent. played only a slightly smaller part than in 1900. Those paying 3 to 4 reached their apex at 38.45 per cent. Those paying 4 to 5 were near the lowest, and those paying 5 to 6 were at the lowest for the entire period.

"From 1904, however, there is a steady climb. By 1911 the 2 to 3 per cent. bond has almost disappeared, and the 3 to 4 per cents. constitute only one-ninth of the total, where in 1904 they had been over one-third. The 4 to 5s, beginning an almost unbroken rise, climb by 1911 to 60.08 per cent. of the entire railway funded debt! In seven years, 5 to 6 per cent. money in railways has climbed from $804,000,000 to $1,883,000,000; 4 to 5 per cent. money has climbed from $2,146,000,000 to $5,897,000,000, and 3 to 4 per cent. money has fallen from $2,576,000,000 to $1,117,000,000.

"Interwoven with these figures may be read the serial story of railway fortune and adversity. Most striking at first glance is the conspicuous absence of 3 and 3½ per cent. money since 1909. Of equal significance is the fitful rise of bonds carrying above 4 per cent., from 13.88 per cent. of the total in 1900 to 65.50 per cent. in 1912. Here, too, the turning-point is seen to be the years just preceding that rise in money which culminated in the financial disturbance of 1907.

"With sails unfurled, many roads in 1906 were on the point of selling large issues for needed expansion of facilities, when development of a strain in the money market rendered it impossible to float more than a small part, and the voyage again halted. Despite extraordinary growth in general business and increasing dividends which made 1906 a stockholders' year, bond listings, at $306,000,000, were below either of the two previous years.

"New issues for railroad extensions, additions, and betterments in 1907 would have exceeded any previous year in history had sailing been favorable. Acute disturbance of confidence sent money soaring, and in the closing months rates, touching 16 per cent. for ninety-day loans in November, became absolutely prohibitive. Under the storm clouds the sails were tightly reefed. Bond listings fell to the bottom for the period under review; temporary financing through short-term notes vaulted and then fell flat, in the second half year even these high-interest-bearing issues being cut off.

"After-effects of this disastrous year were seen in 1908. Tho temporary financing continued for a time, gradual restoration of confidence and relaxing rates were bound to encourage numerous loans which should have appeared earlier. So 1908 again was largely a year of providing previous financing. Hardly a short-term note was seen in the second half year, but bond listings jumped to $506,000,000 against $268,000,000 in 1907, the largest, excepting one year, since 1901. Notable as had been recent years for new railway construction, financed before the depression, much of the 1908 listings was for further development of facilities.

"Under slackening commercial activity, new bond listings again shrank, in 1910 the railway total not only falling $336,000,000 under 1909, but under 1908, 1905, and 1901 as well. Some needs were financed early, while money still was favorable, by sale of new stock; but bonds were at the foot of a hard-scrabble. The 1911 total at $298,000,000 was far below the two previous years, tho early issues for improvements, additions, and extensions were on a liberal scale. Not only was the total lowest with two exceptions since 1900, but new capital included was only 70 per cent. of the total for 1910, and less than 60 per cent. of 1909! Disturbed confidence again reduced permanent issues of all kinds; short-term notes again became conspicuous.

"Thus is ushered in 1912, most deplorable for railway credit of the thirteen-year period. Despite remarkable general trade, bonds of all classes, tho above 1911, were far below 1910 and 1909. Railway bonds, unlike other classes, failed to gain even over 1911. Shrinking $90,000,000, they reached the lowest ebb in the entire thirteen years, $58,000,000 under even the disastrous panic year 1907! And of this total 75 per cent. was issued by six roads! Whence the discrimination? Falling rates, harassing legislation, labor demands must be considered by investors!

"Short-term notes, the putting off until to-morrow of what cannot be done to-day, are the danger signals of railway borrowing. Only in recent years has the putting off been persistent enough to warrant detailed recording, yet from $265,000,000 and $274,000,000 in 1907 and 1908, after a fall to $53,000,000 in the happy year 1909, they have climbed to $124,000,000 in 1910; to $225,000,000 in 1911; to $279,000,000 in 1912, the largest volume of makeshift financing on record!

"That is not all. In 1912 this stop-gap financing, paying mostly 5 and 6 per cent., exceeded by $70,000,000 the actual listings of railroad bonds!

"Add these $279,000,000 of notes to bonds and not 65 per cent., but almost 85 per cent., of railway borrowing in 1912

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was on poorer than a 4 per cent. credit basis!

"Temporary financing entails refunding, whether or no there dawns the hoped-for day of better money markets. In the past, successive refunding eras, it is seen, have been on ever higher interest levels.

"Railways of the United States need nearly $1,500,000,000 annually to cope efficiently with traffic which grows 8 per cent. a year. In 13 years, 5 have been characterized by liberal bond issues for improvement and extension!

"In 1912, with 11,000 more miles of line, our carriers listed $561,000,000 fewer bonds than in 1909. With 20,000 more miles of line, they listed $58,000,000 fewer bonds than in the panic year 1907!

"Railroad stocks, bonds, and notes marketed in 1912 for new capital, at $500,000,000, fell almost $1,000,000,000 below requirements. Their stocks and bonds were 19 per cent. of the total of all classes marketed, against 62 per cent. ten years ago! For the money that investors are free to deny an industry marked for restriction, the railroad borrower must pay, like others, $50,000 or $60,000 yearly on the million, where $40,000 would suffice ten years ago."

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS SELLING AT TEN

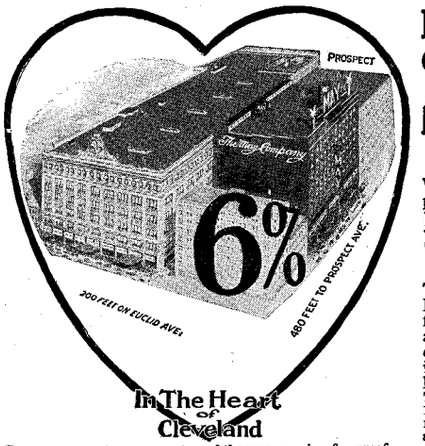
The affairs of the Wabash-Pittsburg Terminal Company, now in the hands of a receiver, have reached a point where the low price of ten, for its first mortgage bonds, was reached in the week ending December 27. Of these bonds $32,236,000 are outstanding. They represent the present ownership of the property. This property cost in cash $28,600,000, and it is now estimated that about $10,000,000 of new money will be required in order to put the property on a sound basis. The low price of ten for the first mortgage bonds followed the announcement of an assessment of 30 to 35 per cent. on the bonds. By such an assessment could be raised the required $10,000,000. At the present price of ten, the bonds represent a market value of only $3,023,600. Following are details as to this company printed in *The Wall Street Journal:*

"The receiver says: 'Conservatively estimated, I should say that the land alone owned by the company in Pittsburg is worth $4,600,000, and the buildings on this land cost $2,700,000, making a total of $7,300,000, which, less prior mortgages, $795,000, leaves a net valuation of $6,505,000 on the Pittsburg real estate.

" 'All rights, titles, and equities are quoted at $3,026,000 in the market plus what it will cost to get the properties out of receivership and on a stable operating basis. For the Wabash-Pittsburg Terminal approximately $10,000,000 of new money will be required; for the Wheeling & Lake Erie between $15,000,000 and $20,000,000. The receivers estimate that the Terminal Railway, the West Side Belt and the Coal Co. will this calendar year earn $750,000 net, and that the Wheeling, after deduction of rentals, hire of equipment, and all miscellaneous charges, will have $1,250,000 net available for interest charges. The total is equivalent to 5 per cent. of $40,000,000 bonds.

" 'But this has been done under the most severe operating handicaps and without a dollar of new capital. The Wabash-Pittsburg has had less than 40 per cent. of the necessary cars available and the Wheeling has been only about 70 per cent. equipped. Because of the scarceness of its own cars it was necessary to move its coal in the cars of other lines and turn the traffic over to these lines because they

A SAFE INVESTMENT—PURCHASED BY BANKS



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Security consists of the new, massive, fire-proof, six story and basement, granite and terra cotta business building, fronting about 200 feet on Euclid Ave., extending 480 feet through to Prospect Ave., and fronting 218 feet on Prospect Ave.

In the Heart of Cleveland's Finest Retail District

together with valuable, long term leasehold estates. We estimate a conservative value of security at DOUBLE the amount of mortgage, over and above the financial responsibility of the May Department Stores Company—the lessee.

First Mortgage GOLD BONDS 6%

secured by the new mammoth

May Department Store Building

with valuable long term leasehold estates and guaranteed income

We offer at par and accrued interest the unsold portion of $2,000,000 (total issue)

Denominations $500 and $1000 each

(maturing 2 to 20 yrs. Int. payable Mar. 1 and Sept. 1.)

A Safe Investment

This new City Center structure is leased to the May Department Stores Company with assets of $27,000,000, for thirty years, at an annual rental sufficient to pay absolutely all expenses, fixed charges, including interest and principal of bonds as they mature. This lease is assigned and rent paid monthly to Trustee for bondholders, as additional guarantee for prompt payment. The net earnings of the company for the year ending January 1913, were *fifteen times* the amount necessary to meet the requirements of the lease. The serial payment of principal annually increases the margin of security. Ample protection against fire by first class insurance companies, and Mortgage Guarantee Policy, for protection of bondholders.

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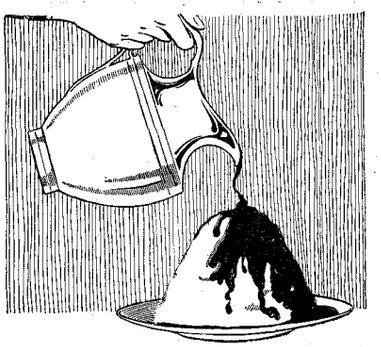

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1 tablespoon cornstarch
1-8 teaspoon salt
2 cups scalded milk
Yolks 2 eggs
1-2 cup sugar
Whites 2 eggs

Melt chocolate in double boiler. Mix sugar, flour, cornstarch and salt and stir into melted chocolate; then add milk slowly, stirring constantly. Cook ten minutes, stirring occasionally to prevent lumping. Beat whites of eggs until stiff, and add to one-half cup of sugar and egg yolks, mixed. When well blended, add the first mixture slowly to the eggs and sugar; return to double boiler and let stand one minute, but do not cook. Flavor with vanilla and serve.

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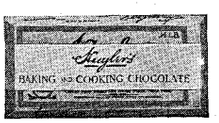

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furnished the cars. Last year the Terminal Railway's coal companies mined 3,000,000 tons of coal which was mostly shipped to the lakes. About 2,000,000 tons was sent for the above reasons over competing lines, and instead of the two properties getting a combined 200-mile haul on the traffic they got a 15-mile haul represented by the movement over the West Side Belt from the company's mines to the connecting lines.

"The diversion of this coal traffic, according to the receiver, cost the Terminal Railway and the Wheeling each $700,000 in gross freight revenues and approximately $350,000 each in net revenues. The loss in recoverable net, if the companies were properly equipped, represents 5 per cent. on an additional $14,000,000. The opportunities for development of more traffic are tremendous. Lack of facilities has heretofore kept coal production to a minimum.'"

PENNSYLVANIA TO SELL ITS NORFOLK & WESTERN

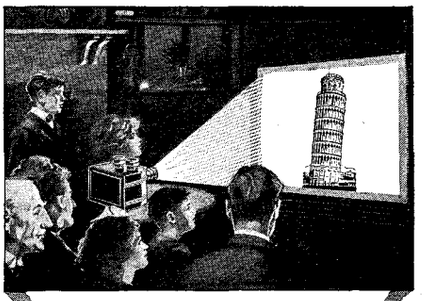
Following the tentative arrangements by which the New Haven Railroad is to part with its controlling interest in other lines, and the decision of the American Telegraph and Telephone Company to dispose of its Western Union stock, comes an announcement that the Pennsylvania Railroad expects to sell its controlling interest in the Norfolk & Western. Its decision, reached as a result of conferences with Attorney-General McReynolds, is regarded as a direct and peaceful way out of a situation which otherwise might have resulted in a Government suit, while the Pennsylvania does not consider control of the Norfolk & Western sufficiently valuable to warrant the risk and expense of protracted litigation with the Government. Of this action a writer in *The Wall Street Journal* says:

"In well-informed quarters it is stated that early in the present Administration the Pennsylvania Railroad officers signified to President Wilson their desire to do everything possible to meet the Administration's ideas in regard to the relations between railroads.

"It is stated that Attorney-General McReynolds has not asked the Pennsylvania to dispose of its Norfolk & Western, but merely requested the former company to take the matter up with him for discussion. The result of these discussions has been a virtual agreement that some plan would be devised, conforming to the Attorney-General's ideas as he outlined them, whereby the Pennsylvania would divest itself of its present working control of the other road.

"According to their last annual reports the Pennsylvania Railroad and its subsidiaries owned a total of $52,962,900, common and preferred Norfolk & Western stock. At the end of 1912 these companies had converted all their Norfolk & Western bonds into stock, but this year they subscribed to substantially half of the $18,000,000 new convertible bonds offered to stockholders at 102½. Of the amount offered, $17,138,000 were taken by stockholders. The amount outstanding has since been reduced to about $13,000,000 by conversions. The total stock of the Norfolk & Western, common and preferred, is $126,260,000.

"The Pennsylvania's holdings are thus about 42 per cent. of Norfolk & Western's stock. Should all of the convertible bonds be exchanged for stock, the Pennsylvania companies would hold $62,000,000 out of a total of a little more than $139,000,000, or about 45 per cent.



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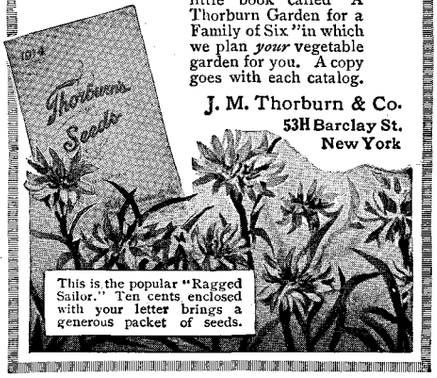

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"Norfolk & Western common closed Tuesday on the exchange at 104 and the preferred was quoted at 85 bid. On June 30, 1912, the Pennsylvania Railroad proper carried its $32,484,800 common at a book cost of $27,336,000 or approximately 84, but the $5,000,000 in round numbers since acquired through conversion of bonds cost par, bringing the cost of the total to a little more than 86. The preferred stock is carried on the books at 78.

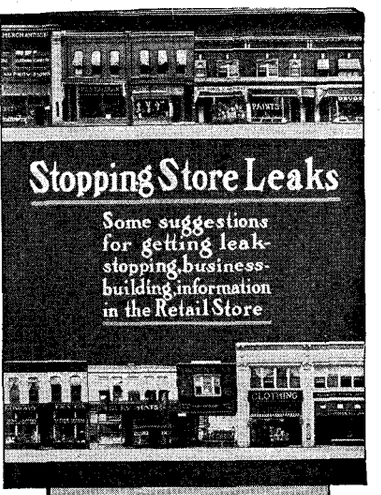
"Judging from market quotations the sale of all of the Pennsylvania's Norfolk & Western holdings would involve cash to the amount of $60,000,000 to $65,000,000, tho the payment therefor might be spread over a considerable period of time. There is good authority for the statement that the Attorney-General is proceeding very deliberately in this matter and may not seek a definite agreement with the Pennsylvania management for weeks or even months."

WHY INDIA SEEKS MORE GOLD

During the past year India alone has absorbed nearly one-tenth of the world's gold production. That fact, not generally known to the general public, and when known, probably not fully understood, has been, according to *Moody's Magazine*, "one of the most striking features in the financial history of the year." In spite of that large absorption, India still seeks gold. And yet the discount rate of the big India banks has been raised and many smaller banks have gone into bankruptcy. So serious is the situation that the Government has already taken steps to put into operation a new banking and currency bill, which is said to be in many respects analogous to the bill now passed by our own Congress. Many students of finance have been puzzled by the gold situation in India, and have wondered what India did with her gold. Several weeks ago there was given here a statement made in London by Mr. Aiyar, of Madras, as to the causes. A few items from that statement may be recalled now:

"Hoarding in India is to be traced to the peculiar social conditions and the laws that govern the people, and not merely to a barbarous instinct to hoard. First, under Hindu law and under existing conditions it is not possible to make any provision for the female members of one's family, either wife, daughters, or sisters. The only way by which the strictness of the law is at present evaded is through the presentation of a very large number of ornaments to the wife and to the daughters. One hundred sovereigns strung on a gold thread become the personal property of the wife, over which the son has no control, while 100 sovereigns presented in pieces or its worth of immovable property will be impeached as a void alienation. So that in every household, poor or rich, the girls of the family are being presented with sovereigns, and they store them up until a sufficient quantity is collected for making them into ornaments. The jewels can not be sold for the husband's debts. When the husband dies the Hindu widow can neither remarry nor wear any kind of ornament, and the jewels are then sold and invested for her use.

"Personal credit is almost unknown in India. Borrowing is either by mortgage of immovable property or by the pledge of jewels. Every agriculturist, whenever he saves any money, invests it in jewels, as it often results in peace and comfort at home, and satisfies the vanity of the ladies, and also can be relied upon as a means for raising money whenever he wants it."



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PERSONAL GLIMPSES

(*Continued from page 37*)

alone has made him wealthy, his holdings being worth approximately $400,000.

The idea of making large returns from fattening geese is not an original idea with Mr. Firke. It was gained from a former partner, L. Clouser, who first suggested it to Mr. Firke, and they fed two seasons as partners and then each fed separately, but so persistently and successfully has Mr. Firke applied the idea that he is preeminently the "goose king" of the world.

HOW MEXICANS FIGHT

A TYPICAL clash between Mexican Federals and Constitutionalists is not much more than what a grand jury in a Far Western State in pioneer days would have called a breach of the peace, if we are to believe H. Hamilton Fyfe, traveling correspondent of the London *Daily Mail*. Of course there are some hard-fought battles in the revolutionary campaigns, but most of the so-called fighting is largely the reckless burning of costly gunpowder. Mr. Fyfe's story of the battle of Monterey may be taken by some readers as an indication that Mexico needs a Society for the Promotion of Better Marksmanship. The experienced soldier probably knows how to shoot fairly straight; but the veterans are not always in the majority. Another peculiarity of the Mexican armies is their lack of an organized commissariat. The wives and daughters of the soldiers follow the camps and attend to the feeding of the men. Mr. Fyfe writes:

Troops are not handled in masses at all. There is little strategy and next to no tactics. Let me illustrate this by what I managed to see of the two days' attack upon Monterey. It was delivered by a force of between 4,000 and 5,000 Insurrectos, against whom the commandant of the garrison could only muster some 800 or 900 regulars, with a few hundred volunteers. In the result these volunteers did pretty well, but at the start the citizens were more afraid of them than of the rebels, since most of them were holding a rifle for the first time. When I got up on a hill that first morning and saw how the situation lay I had no doubt whatever that within twenty-four hours the Constitutionalists would capture the city. I met a German later in the day, a shrewd student of war; he was entirely of my opinion, and expected the Federal troops to march out during the night, leaving the place to be occupied without a struggle.

My German friend ought to have known better, for he has lived in Mexico all his life. My error was pardonable. I had so far seen only skirmishes. Now I discovered that Mexican battles are simply a series of small fights fought on skirmishing lines. A general advance could not have been kept back, not even by the machine guns which tap-tap-tapped methodically from the Federal positions. But there was no general advance. Small bodies of fifteen or twenty operated singly,

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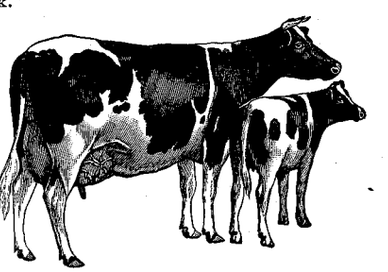

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so far as could be seen, without any co-operative plan. The organization of the rebels is by "commandos," as it was among the Boers.

One captain had a woman as flag-bearer—a handsome, graceful girl who wore a military head-dress, sat a big horse perfectly, carried a revolver in her belt and a rifle on her saddle. A day or two after the battle she and the rest of her commando were at a farm a few miles out. There was a sudden alarm. Federal cavalry were sighted. In the confusion she could not find her horse. The others galloped off without her. She ran into a barn, threw her cap and pistol under some straw, and strolled out as the Federals rode up, "just a woman." They only stayed a few moments and took no notice of her. Ten minutes afterward the captain with four men came back and galloped her off.

I have heard of other *soldaderas;* I saw one lying dead in a street of Monterey. But my admiration for them does not surpass that which I feel for the hordes of non-fighting wives who go everywhere with the soldiers. Mexican armies have no commissariat. These Indian women carry the cooking-pots, light the fires, and get the food ready. A Mexican encampment is really an astonishing sight. It is like a large picnic. Children swarm everywhere. Coffee and *tortillas* appear as if by magic. Somehow, the women are always there in good time. They even keep up with marching cavalry, often carrying babies at the breast. Their endurance and devotion are wonderful. They are the real "heroes" of the war.

The same absence of organization which accounts for this system runs through Mexican methods of fighting. The men are not handled in masses at all. Street fighting is preferred because shelter can be taken. Yet, altho in this kind of warfare marksmanship is so essential, the troops are not even taught to take aim. On the roof of the hospital (a strange place to fire from) a dozen men were letting off their rifles. I could not see one of them aiming. They shot into the air. The same thing was noticed on all sides.

Even the machine guns were used wastefully. One was turned for several minutes upon four men across the river who were out of range! On both sides, but especially among the Federals, many officers are men of capacity and dash. One young lieutenant made great play with a machine gun in a big motor-car, charging about from point to point, and at all events frightening the little bands of rebels if he did not kill many of them. But either the officers do not trouble or they are not allowed to give any systematic training to their men.

Judging by the incessant noise of firing for the best part of forty-eight hours, you might have supposed that the streets after the battle would be heaped with dead. I went about very early in the morning after the Insurrectos had been repulsed and saw wonderfully few. Altogether there can hardly have been more than a couple of hundred killed, counting all parts of the field. Yet, in all, nearly 10,000 men were engaged; for early in the afternoon of the second day the garrison was heavily reinforced. It was magnificent to see the relief march into the city. The frightened inhabitants came out into the streets, which till then had been

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as empty as in dead of night, to cheer and give the soldiers all the food and cigarets they had. I shall never forget the emotion of that hour. But I could not help wondering why the enemy had not made any movement to intercept this force, and why, instead of marching it into the city, it had not been sent to catch the rebels in the rear. That would not have been Mexican, however, and changes of method are displeasing to the Mexican mind.

A SLEUTH WITH A CAMERA EYE

A KEEN eye and a good memory are no doubt useful to book-agents, Congressmen, drummers, postmasters, and some others we might name, but they are particularly handy in chasing crooks, and the detective who can glance at a criminal and remember his looks for years is usually the one who wins rapid promotion. It was so in the case of Andrew Irle, who, before his death in Chicago the other day at the age of forty-six, was nationally famous for his ability to remember faces, names, and handwriting. Something about his work is told editorially by the Chicago *Inter Ocean:*

Most of us frequently experience more or less embarrassment from the inability to associate faces with names. Our memories of the face and the name are stored, as it were, in separate mental compartments and we can not quickly bring them together. In Andrew Irle's brain they seemed to be stored in the same compartment and always, apparently, came out together.

Many public men have owed much of their popularity to their ability at once to call a man by name when they see his face. The average man is pleased to be thus instantly and accurately remembered. The late James G. Blaine was a notable example of this faculty. Andrew Irle's went much further. His eyes, like the photographic camera, seemed to record all details of appearance, and his brain put under the same index all things seen or heard about any person in whom his business interested him.

He seemed to have for men whom he had met what may be called a "complete" memory. When he saw the face again, or a picture of it, he recalled at once the name, the time, and place where seen before, the circumstances and the companions. Scores of stories are told about his wonderful identifying memory, out of which one must suffice here.

One day there came into the Pinkerton agency, with which Irle was connected, a photograph from the police of Portland, Ore., of a man under arrest in connection with a bank robbery. The direct evidence against him was not strong and he was not at all known as a criminal to the Pacific coast police. As soon as Irle saw the picture he declared it to be that of a man arrested and convicted for a similar offense at Binghamton, N. Y., about ten years before, giving the exact date, circumstances, and the names of accomplices. And so it was.

On his release from prison, after about four years, the convict had either turned to honest ways or at least had kept out of sight of the police. He had simply disappeared from his old haunts in the East. Either he had failed to make a success of honest industry or had thought it safe, in a distant part of the country and after a lapse of nearly ten years, to resume a criminal career.

Mr. Irle had the same complete memory for handwriting. Only a few weeks ago he was shown a portion of a letter. He at once named the writer, tho more than ten years had passed since he had last seen any writing by the same hand, and then only a short note. By Andrew Irle's death society has lost a member whose special faculties and peculiar powers made him remarkably useful and efficient in its protection against its predatory elements.

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Stung!—"I am out of politics for good," announced the Political Boss.

"Whose?" questioned the Green Reporter.—*Cincinnati Enquirer.*

Cheated.—"Your shavin' powder ain't no good," said Rustic Simplicissimus to the drug clerk; "I put some on my face last night, and the hair is longer than ever."—*Texas Coyote.*

Kicking Back.—PROF—"A fool can ask more questions than a wise man can answer."

STUDE—"No wonder so many of us flunk in our exams!"—*Penn State Froth.*

Details.—JUDGE—"Describe what passed between you in the quarrel with your wife."

MAN ON STAND—"The plates were regular dinner size, your honor, and the teapot had a broken spout."—*Boston Transcript.*

Defined Again.—LITTLE WILLIE—"What is a lawyer, pa?"

PA—"A lawyer, my son, is a man who induces two other men to strip for a fight, and then runs off with their clothes."—*Crescent.*

Dispelling Gloom.—FIRST WALL STREET BROKER—"Anything to do to-day?"

SECOND WALL STREET BROKER—"Certainly not."

"Come to a funeral with me. It will cheer you up a bit."—*Life.*

Not So Far.—"So you want to marry my daughter," said Mr. Cumrox.

"Yes," replied the young man. "I hope to hear you say take her and be happy!"

"No, sir. I'm not going to shoulder any implied responsibilities. All I am going to say is 'take her.'"—*Washington Star.*

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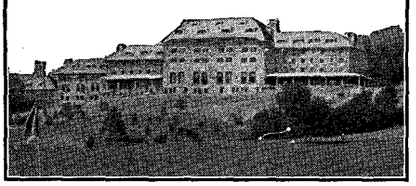

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CURRENT EVENTS

Foreign

December 18.—An aerial flotilla is used in battle for the first time in the history in Morocco, Spanish aviators shelling a large force of rebel tribesmen and materially assisting in routing them.

A British firm obtains a contract for the construction of a 600-mile railway in China.

December 19.—Lieutenant Baron von Forstner, who was the cause of the recent troubles in Zabern, Alsace, is sentenced by a German court-martial to 43 days' imprisonment and deprived of his commission.

President Yuan Shi-kai, of China, issues a mandate approving a petition suggesting the abolition of the Chinese Parliament.

The Chinese Government appoints as Minister to the United States Shia Kia-Fou, ex-Consul at New York.

December 20.—An international group of bankers underwrite a loan to the Mexican Government sufficient to meet bond-interest payments falling due in January.

December 21.—Japan decides to inaugurate a steamship service to the Eastern coast of the United States via the Panama Canal.

News arrives that cannibals in Neumecklenburg, an island in the Bismarck Archipelago, massacred two German scientists and 17 natives who accompanied them.

Five hundred lives are lost in the volcanic eruptions on the Island of Ambrim, in the New Hebrides group, according to details brought to Sydney, New South Wales, by ships.

It is officially announced at Addis Abeba, Abyssinia, that Emperor Menelik is dead.

Domestic

WASHINGTON

December 19.—Attorney-General McReynolds announces that the American Telephone and Telegraph Company voluntarily agrees to divorce the Western Union Telegraph Company and restore competition in the telephone business. The dissolution is for the purpose of avoiding prosecution under the Sherman *Antitrust Law*.

The Senate passes the Administration Currency Bill by a vote of 54 to 34.

President Wilson signs the Hetch Hetchy Bill, granting to San Francisco use of public lands in the construction of its water-system.

December 22.—The House accepts the conferees' report on the Currency Bill by a vote of 298 to 60.

The Senate confirms the appointment of Brand Whitlock, Mayor of Toledo, as Minister to Belgium, and George Fred Williams, of Boston, as Minister to Greece.

President Wilson directs Secretary of War Garrison and Secretary of the Navy Daniels to reprimand the army and navy officers who participated in a burlesque on the Administration's Philippine policy at a recent dinner of the Military Order of the Carabao in Washington.

December 23.—President Wilson signs the Currency Bill.

The President goes to Pass Christian, Miss., for a Christmas vacation.

GENERAL

December 18.—The United States Court of Appeals decides the famous Danbury hatters' case in favor of D. E. Loew, the plaintiff, and affirms a judgment for $252,130 in his favor.

December 20.—Bribery indictments against Clarence S. Darrow, in connection with the dynamite case where he acted as counsel for the MacNamaras, are dismissed in Los Angeles.

The State of Missouri wins a final victory in the 2-cent passenger and maximum freight-rate cases, when Judge McPherson, of Red Oak, Iowa, dismisses the suits of 13 railroads enjoining the State from enforcing the rate laws.

December 21.—Scientists sent out by the Carnegie Institution arrive in New York after a 93,000-mile tour of the world to study magnetic conditions. Their findings are expected to aid navigation.

Not Altogether.—"The railways have done away with passes entirely," said the member of the town council.

"Oh, I don't know," replied the embittered rural editor. "Now and then one of them passes a dividend."—*Washington Star*.

THE LEXICOGRAPHER'S EASY CHAIR

In this column, to decide questions concerning the correct use of words, the Funk & Wagnalls New Standard Dictionary is consulted as arbiter.

Readers will please bear in mind that no notice will be taken of anonymous communications.

"J. E. H.," Danville, Ill.—"In the sentence, 'There is no permanent place in Democratic leadership except for *who hath* clean hands and a pure heart,' how do you reconcile the use of the word 'who' with the rule that a relative pronoun should agree with its antecedent in person, number, and case?"

A relative pronoun should agree with its antecedent in person and number, but *not* in case; its case is fixt by its relations within its own clause. Go outside of the clause to find the antecedent, but look within the clause for the construction (*or syntax*) *of the pronoun*. In the sentence you quote, *who* is the relative; its antecedent is *him* (*or the man*), which is object of the preposition *for*. The clause is, "who hath clean hands," and within this clause *hath* is the verb and *who* is its subject.

"F. L. D.," Chicago, Ill.—"Kindly tell me the correct pronunciation of 'Illini.'"

Illini is American Indian for "man" and is pronounced ee'lee''nee'.

"H. B. F.," Chicago, Ill.—"Please criticize the following sentences: 'The manufacturer is an old-established concern having a large equipment, and an excellent reputation in *his* field. It seems reasonable, therefore, that *he* can be depended upon to turn out a uniform product.' The point in question is the use of the pronouns *his* and *he*. The manufacturer in this case is, for example, a firm going under the name of Smith & Brown Mfg. Company."

The sentence you submit can not be used without recasting. One who desires to use correct English should not refer to "a manufacturer" as "a concern"; and "a concern," being of the neuter gender, should be followed by "it" and not by "his." Where a company is concerned (especially such a company as you name—the Smith & Brown Manufacturing Company—which has more than one principal and a number of stockholders), the pronouns used should be in the plural, *not the singular*. We suggest the following substitute:

"The manufacturers are an old-established company with a large equipment and having an excellent reputation in their field. *It* seems reasonable, therefore, to believe that they can be depended on to turn out a uniform product."

"B. G.," Saskatchewan, Canada.—"Which of the following sentences is correct: 'The proceeds of the loan *were* applied,' or 'The proceeds of the loan was applied'?"

The dictionaries record *proceeds* as a noun plural, and as such it should take a verb in the plural. Hence, your sentence should read: "The proceeds of the loan *were* applied?"

"E. O. H.," Crookston, Minn.—"'A' bets 'B' that the present king of England is a descendant of the Norman line of kings of England and a descendant of William the Conqueror. 'A' claims the affirmative of this proposition and 'B' the negative. Which is correct?"

"A" wins. George V. of England is a descendant by direct line from William of Normandy, known in English history as William the Conqueror.

"A. B. H." Berkeley, Cal.—"(1) The following title to an illustration appeared in the London *Illustrated News:* 'Wreckage of the burnt-out carriages after a collision at Arsgill, which has cost the lives of fourteen people and injuries to at least as many.' Should not the word *more* be added to convey clearly the meaning intended? (2) Is the word *transpired* now being accepted as proper usage in such a sentence as, 'What *transpired* in the meantime could not be ascertained'?"

(1) The word "more" should be added to make the sentence clear—". . . and injuries to at least as many *more*."

(2) The NEW STANDARD DICTIONARY condemns the use of *transpire*, in the sense of "come to pass; happen," as improper.

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